Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MOTHER'S DECISION.

BY MRS. E. M. DODGE.

There was a melancholy pledge,
A dark and bitter token,
Of joys which never could return—
Of hearts by sorrow broken!
They gazed upon the seal of wo,
With red and tearless eye,
And bosoms throbbing deep and wild
With speechless agony!

Is this the gift? Aye, is this *all*
A *mother's heart* could bring
For her own cherished, *worshipp'd child*—
Its proudest offering?
All—is it all?—a seal of wo—
A stern command to part!
Ah, mother, didst thou never weigh
The treasures of the heart?

Unhappy mother, wretched child,
Your days of joy are o'er;
Maternal pride and filial love
Can never mingle more!
That stern command, that dark decree,
Has seal'd her gloomy fate;
And Calvary's holy voice of love,
Alone shall quell her hate.

Philadelphia, June 20th, 1833.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE RED SATCHEL.

In the olden days of my grandmother, dame fashion was not permitted to intrude on the hallowed precincts of Aaronsburg, without receiving from the venerable looking personages of the village a reprimand, and a scowling visage for her presumption. I well recollect the time when honest John O'Blarney, the Irish pedlar, stopped to exhibit his budget of tapes and bandannas to the young misses of Aaronsburg, when all the maxim observing matrons of the village prophecied, that if he were permitted to lodge in any of their tenements, their prospects would be blighted as if by mildew touch; and that it would be the forerunner of general contamination of principles, moral and religious. "Not," said they, "that we object so much to the personal appearance of the man, or his talkativeness." For, barring a little limping, and somewhat of the brogue, John might have passed, among the countrymen of those days, for a weather wise and seed sowing sort of an agriculturalist, acceptable company for a neighbourhood of thrift-loving farmers.

But so great was the antipathy of the ancient matrons to the contents of his budget, that I am inclined to believe, that John would have been obliged to have marched even through a tempest, before admission could peaceably have been obtained in any family, whose girls were in their teens; or if admitted in consequence of their charitable demeanour, his imported furbelows, as they termed them, would have been kept in durance vile, under double locks, to prevent the contagious effluvia from operating on the visual organs and olfactories of the females of the then rising generation.

John palavered like a true son of Erin for the permission of just showing what John Bull had sent to the free country for their accommodation and good neighborhood; and indeed to take a look at them, he said, would be doing no harm at all. The good dames were actually proof against his imported lingo, muslins, and calico, and conjured their lords to hasten the departure of the outlandish merchantman, before their fascination of his vernacular might be complete.

Accordingly he decamped, and oft is the time that his story has admonished the peddling sons of Erin, not to seek the aforesaid village in their crusade through the states. But as in the days of Solomon, there was a time for everything under the sun, so in process of his march happened it to the rustic simplicity of Aaronsburg. Old time moved on as usual, and the lads and lasses of the village were learning morality and contentment from the parson's school keeping and Sunday exhortations, till the agitation of an unsettled land claim, by the holders in old England, brought Timothy Fifa, Esq. and lawyer, into the village, to ascertain the why and wherefore he should or should not eject the present proprietors, and gain his fee, and raise his reputation for quirks and quibbles in every law-loving section of the confederation.

Timothy had an obscure relative near the village of Aaronsburg, whom he had not condescended to notice for many a long year since he graduated at Yale, and thinking it rather too bare-faced even for an attorney, to transact business so near the premises without calling upon his relation, Henry Mortimer, he ventured to renew the acquaintance of their youth, and introduced to the family his two daughters, who, till now, had never breathed the vulgar air of two hundred miles from their city residence. Of daughters, Mortimer had an equal number, and a son who was the pride of Eddington farm, and who welcomed with that kind of politeness, not frequently used at courts, which speaks the meaning of the heart, Timothy Fifa and Misses Amelia and Arabella Fifa to the hospitality and romantic scenery surrounding the village and the farm. The younger of the Fifas was a lovely girl of thirteen, who had not completed her education; and not expecting to find the well-stored library of Mortimer in the wilderness of their retreat, had brought a bright scarlet colored satchel of the finest silk, well lined with the latest novels, to amuse the tedious hours of gentility, till their return to fashionable communicateness in the great city of New York. Fifa's eldest daughter was of the ripeness of love—admiring eighteen—when the city graces bloomed around her for the accomplishment of hymenial honours. Their genteel demeanour soon attracted the attention of Dr. Sprig, who had handled bones and sinews in the great city, while at the Medical School; and therefore, to him a New Yorker's company was like treading the same path over again. In process of time, gentility began to manifest its appearance in the arrangements of Eddington farm.

The homespun frocks of the girls, with their large pockets, virtues inherited from their great grandmother, must give place to the calico investiture of their city cousins; and the scarlet coloured satchel of Miss Arabella Fifa was converted into an indispensable reticule, of the modern vocabulary, to hold handkerchief and snuff boxes, for the improving, corset applying, and citifying metamorphosis in the vicinity of Aaronsburg. When appearing at church, after the fashionable arrangement of all the articles of the new nomenclature, none attracted more conspicuously the attention of the rosy cheeked lasses of the village than the aforesaid red satchel, and wonder was straining her optics to discover to what purpose the Misses Montimer would give it the honour of an application. It could not be, said they, to carry the contribution money, for a purse would be much more convenient for that. It can't be to carry their dinner in, for they are too charitable to old Mrs. Guyon, the gingercake baker, for that. They could not hit upon the meaning, till a convention of the old grand dames proposed voting the wearers into purgatory, for upsetting the understanding of the swains and sweet-hearts of the village by this untimely and unseemly exhibition of the scarlet colour. Why, said they, it is an insult to our old dominie, who prefers any thing black to that British colour of the Mortimers; and I dare say, that the wearers think more of king George than of the Whigs of this free country. The scarlet had entered the imaginations of the young, and none would be satisfied with the olden fare of their grandmothers; swain and sweetheart envied the splendid appearance of the tight-laced belles of Eddington farm, and were determined that as they could afford it as well as the best, scarlet should be the reigning colour of the lasses of Aaronsburg.

The satchel having attained pre-eminence merely for the sake of uniformity of personal pretensions, the use to which it might be applied was yet to be learned from the innovators on the wholesome rules of the village. The *Senatus Consultum*, after a session of three weeks in the village, adjourned to meet at Eddington farm, to know precisely what was intended by this new fangled system of innovation on the venerable doings and usages of man and maid, in these regions of primordial simplicity. Here they learned that it would be very commodious to put fans, snuff boxes, combs, needle cushions, pin cases, knitting and netting of various kinds, and almost innumerable were the outlandish names which astounded the smoking group as they viewed the wonder-working scarlet. They soon discovered that plain linsey woolsey of the looms of Deidritch Knickerbocker's cousin, Stophel Vanderscriver, would not exactly correspond with the scarlet silk satchel, and it cost eighteen bushels of good wheat to furnish chintz calico and silk to match it, for one girl in the way of the Mortimers, for church going. This aroused the whole Sanhedrim of Aaronsburg, or Arrysburg, as the venerable termed it, in the vernacular. *Dunder un blitzen*, said their magistrates, if you go on at this rate, in a few years the whole village and the country round will not bring its taxes, set up at sheriff's sale.

Derrick Slaughterdam was right. Snuff and tobacco formed already a proportion of the expenditure of the village, not the most desirable to the economical part of it; and this sweeping declaration was sufficient to induce the authoritative to desist from their extravagancies, and among others, Henry Mortimer was not the most backward in retracing the steps his relatives, the Fifas' expedition, had brought upon him. It was time his son and daughters had improved admirably in genteel life. He and the girls, accompanied by Dr. Sprig, had visited New York, to renew the red satchel acquaintance, and the daughters more than once ventured with a brace of young gentlemen to summer it with the Mortimers, and it was even whispered that Henry's son and Miss Arabella would, in time, make a happy match; and it had been insinuated that Dr. Sprig might be coupled with Miss Amelia. Things were going forward in this kind of style, when Henry understood that one of the two farms which he possessed, and intended for his son to aid in the matrimonial contract, must be mortgaged to balance the expenditure of his genteel children. Brought to his senses by this exhibit of his affairs, he resolved, with the energy which accomplishes whatever it undertakes, not to retain the gentility which had made such sad inroads on his purse, and immediately inventoried the rings, bracelets, tortoise shell, silver plates, sideboards, and all the paraphanelia of his imaginary elevation, not excepting the fashionable shape-makers of the ladies—busk, corset, and all. Oh! the lamentation of some of the lasses at this resolve of Mortimer, but his firmness conquered. "Richard was himself again."

The younger daughter of Mortimer was the most happy of the children at this reformation. She had never approved of the glitter in which her father had arrayed the family, and therefore regretted less the gewgaws which the Misses Fifas had selected, to the exhaustion of their purses. Another event, too, showed that she did not entertain the most respectful consideration for her cousins, as they had undervalued her lover, he being a country school master. On the second visit of the Fifa's to Aaronsburg, Juliana Montimer introduced her lover to her city cousins, and having mentioned his avocation, the two young ladies expressed astonishment, that any of their relations would condescend to admit to companionship a person, who would follow an occupation so much beneath the genius and dignity of a gentleman; which produced the retort, that the Fifas' father was a weaver, and that the greatest lawyer of which she had read, was Sir Matthew Hale, who took to the bar from the high way, having robbed for a livelihood in his early years. She thought that the occupation of her lover was at least as honorable, though not so oppressive as that of the citizen lawyer.

The Misses Fifas, in reply, asserted that the schoolmaster was elevating the ideas of the people far too high for such drudges, and that it was immaterial whether they were instructed or not; and that their pa had taught them to consider any who make pretensions to grammar and geography, etc., who were not either lawyers, doctors, or divines, as fops, and accordingly she had so considered and treated them.

"I pity your father," said Juliana, "for instructing you in sentiments so derogating from American ladies. Do you not know that in a free country, the people must be intelligent to preserve its freedom? If you know this, you must certainly know, that they cannot become intelligent without instructors: and if there be genius in language and literary pursuits, it follows, that he who communicates to the young tyro, in order to form the future lawyer, physician, or divine, must possess genius to render his instruction successful."

"I meant," said Miss Fifa, "that their employment was not estimated liberal, because their pecuniary compensation is small in proportion to the other professions; and money, you know, is the criterion of merit."

"That does not argue," replied Juliana, "that the most meritorious actions are the best rewarded; and I shall ever esteem mankind for their merit, leaving money matters to those who regard them more."

"But," answered Miss Fifa, "you should show some attention to family," &c.

"My lover's grandfather was a member of the American bar, and his father an officer of the revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and he possesses sufficient republicanism to permit his son to instruct the rising generation, who are to become the future guardians of our country, when our fathers shall have mingled with the spirits of eternity." Thus said Juliana, and she further remarked, "that the despots who oppose the education of the people will be viewed with but little gratitude by their successors, if, unfortunately, their attempts to arrest the progress of science be as operative as they desire."

The Fifas did not deign to answer, and Juliana viewed herself as having overcome the sophists, but concluded that prejudice would direct them to act as they were educated by their Yale taught father. This argumentation gave Juliana cause to believe that most of the new arrangements of Eddington farm were as unrepublican as the sentiments of Mr. Fifa's daughters, in relation to the people, and their principles were heartily detested.

Henry's son at length concluded, that unless Miss Fifa would consent to conform to the arrangements which his father had now persuaded him to be all important, why she must even continue to be Miss Fifa to the conclusion of the subject.

It is owing to the determined air of the magistrate, and the republican simplicity and good sense of the inhabitants of Aaronsburg and its vicinity, that they still adhere to the moral lectures of the pastor, and that Mr. Mortimer still possesses an unincumbered inheritance—being one other farm, unmortgaged, besides Eddington farm.

REMARKER.

From the Casket.

THE CHINESE SON.

It is related of a certain Chinese, that after the death of his mother, whom he had loved with exceeding tenderness, he was for some time inconsolable. She had ever expressed great apprehension of thunder, and when it thundered requested her son not to leave her. Therefore, as soon as he observed a storm approaching, he hastened to her grave, saying softly, as though she could hear, "I am here, mother!"

I come to thee, my mother! the black sky
Is swollen with its thunder, and the air
Seems palpable with darkness, save when high
The lurid lightning streams a ruddy glare
Across the heavens, rousing from their lair
The deep-voiced thunders. How the mounting storm
Strides o'er the firmament! Yet I can dare
Its fiercest terrors, mother, that my arm
May wind its shield of love around thy sleeping form.

What uproar! raging winds and smiting hail,
The lightning's blaze, and deaf'ning thunder's crash,
Let loose at once for havoc! I should quail
Before the terror of the forked flash,
Did not the thought of thee, thriumphant dash
All selfish fears aside, and bid me fly
To kneel beside thy grave; the rain-drops plash
Heavily round thee, from the rifted sky—
Yet I am here—fear not—beside thy couch I lie.

Thou canst not hear me! the storm brings not now
One terror to thy bosom—yet 'tis sweet
To call to mind the smile, wherewith thy brow
Was wont, in by-gone times, my lips to greet,
When o'er the earth the summer tempest beat,
And the loosed thunder shook the heavens: but when
Did ever word or glance of mine, not meet
A smile of love from thee? The world of men
A friend as thou hast been will never yield again.

Oh mother! mother! how could love like thine
Pass from the earth away? On other eyes
The glance of maternal fondness shine,
And still on other hearts the blessing lies,
That made mine blissful; yet far less they prize
That boon of happiness, and in their glee,
Around their spirits gather many ties
Of joy and tenderness; but all, to me,
That made the earth seem bright, is sepulchred with thee.

They sometimes strive to lure me to the halls,
Where wine and mirth the fleeting moments wing;
But on my clouded spirit, sadness falls
More darkly there, than where earth's caverns fling
Their gloom around me, and the night winds sing
Through the torn rocks their melancholy dirge:
Or when, as now, the echoing thunders ring
O'er the wide firmament, and mad gales urge
Into an answering cry, the overmastering surge.

The storms of nature pass, and soon no trace
Is left to mark their ravage; but long years
Pass lingeringly onward, nor efface
The deep cut channel of our burning tears,
Or aching scars that wasting sorrow sears
Upon the heart. Lo! even now, a gleam
Of moonlight through the broken clouds appears,
To bless the earth again. I fain would dream
It was a smile of thine, to bless me with its beam!

From the Book of Nature.

MEDUSA.

An intelligent physician of Philadelphia has furnished the best account of the *Medusa*, an order of animated beings but rarely described. We copy his account, which will be found highly interesting and graphic.

Those who have sought relief from the summer heats at Long Branch or Cape May, have probably noticed, in their ramblings along the beach, certain gelatinous transparent masses deposited by the receding tide on the sands. They resemble very large plano-convex lenses, and are devoid of colour except in a few minute points, which appear like grains of yellow sand, or the eggs of some shells embedded in their substance. This has led many to consider them as the spawn of some marine animal.

If one of these jellies be placed in a tub of brine immediately after it reaches the shore, the observer will be surprised to find it possessed of animation. The superior, or convex part, will expand like the top of an umbrella; and from its under surface several fringed and leaf-like membranes will be developed. The remains of numerous threads, or tendrils, will float out from the margin of the umbrella, following the motions of the animal as its swims around the tub. These threads are often several feel in length before they are broken by the sand; they are probably employed both to entice and to secure the prey, and they produce a sharp stinging sensation, when applied to the skin. It is from the appearance and offensive power of these last organs, that seamen have given the animal the title of the sea-nettle, and naturalists the generic name Medusa.

I have offered this rude description of the Medusa, as a familiar example of the class of animated beings, which are the subjects of the following remarks. They are all alike gelatinous and transparent, and many of them melt and flow away when exposed in the open air to the direct rays of the sun.

Of all the tribes of Mallusce which are scattered over every part of the ocean, the most splendid and best known is the Portuguese man-of-war (*physalis*). This is an oblong animated sack of air, elongated at one extremity into a conical neck, and surmounted by a membranous expansion running nearly the whole length of the body, and rising above into a semicircular sail, which can be expanded or contracted to a considerable extent, at the pleasure of the animal. From beneath the body are suspended from ten to fifty or more little tubes, from half an inch to an inch in length, open at the lower extremity, and formed like the flower of the blue bottle. These have been regarded as temporary receptacles for food, like the first stomach of cattle, but as the animal is destitute of any visible mouth or alimentary canal, and as I have frequently seen fish in their cavities apparently half digested, I cannot but consider them as proper stomachs; nor indeed is it a greater paradox in Zoology that an animal should possess many independent stomachs, than that the strange carnivorous vegetable, saricines, should make use of its leaves apparently for a similar purpose.

From the centre of this group of stomachs, depends a little cord, never exceeding the fourth of an inch in thickness, and often forty times as long as the body.

The size of the Portuguese man-of-war varies from half an inch to six inches in length. When it is in motion, the sail is accommodated to the force of the breeze, and the elongated neck is curved upwards, giving to the animal a form strongly resembling the little glass swans which we sometimes see swimming in goblets.

It is not the form, however, which constitutes the chief beauty of this little navigator. The lower parts of the body and neck are devoid of colour, except a faint iridescence in reflected lights; and they are so perfectly transparent, that the finest print is not obscured when viewed through them. The back becomes gradually tinged, as we ascend, with the finest and most delicate blue that can be imagined; the base of the scale equals the purest sky in the depth and beauty of tint; the summit is of the most splendid red, and the central part is shaded by a gradual admixture of these colours, through all the intermediate grades of purples. Drawn as it were upon a groundwork of mist, the tints have an aerial softness far beyond the reach of art, and warranting the assertion, that they are often dressed in beauty before which the lily would fade, and the rose hide its blushes, and producing some of the sublime phenomena which have astonished the philosopher.

The group of stomachs is less transparent, and although the hue is the same as that of the back, they are on this account incomparably less elegant. By their weight and form they fill the double office of a keel and ballast, while the cord-like appendage, which floats out for yards behind, is called by seamen the cable.

The mode in which the animal secures his prey, has been a subject of much speculation; for the fish and crabs that are frequently found within the little tubes are often large enough to tear them in pieces, could they retain their natural vigour during the contest. Deceived by the extreme pain which is felt when the cable is brought in contact with the back of the hand, naturalists have concluded, I think too hastily, that this organ secretes a poisonous or acrid fluid, by which it benumbs any unfortunate fish, or other animal, that ventures within its toils, allured by the hope of making a meal upon what, in its ignorance, it has mistaken for a worm. The secret will be better explained by a more careful examination of the organ itself. The cord is composed of a narrow layer of contractile fibres, scarcely visible when relaxed, on account of its transparency. If the animal be large, this layer of fibres will sometimes extend itself to the length of four or five yards. A spiral line of blue bead-like bodies, less than the head of a pin, revolves around the cable from end to end, and under the microscope, these beads appear covered with minute prickles, so hard and sharp that they will readily enter the substance of wood, adhering with such pertinacity that the cord can rarely be detached without breaking.

It is to those prickles that the man-of-war owes its power of destroying animals which are its superiors in strength and activity. When anything becomes impaled upon the cord, the contractile fibres are called into action, and rapidly shrink from many feet in length to less than the same number of inches, bringing the prey within reach of the little tubes, by one of which it is immediately swallowed.

This weapon, so insignificant in appearance, is yet sufficiently formidable even to man. I had once the misfortune to become entangled with the cable of a very large man-of-war, while swimming in the open ocean, and amply did it avenge its fellows, who now sleep in my cabinet robbed at once of life and beauty. The pain which it inflicted was almost insupportable for some time, nor did it entirely cease for twenty-four hours.

I might now proceed to describe many analogous animals scarcely inferior in interest, but it is time to notice some individuals of another tribe, residing beneath the surface, and therefore less generally known.

The grandest of these is the beroe. In size and form it precisely resembles a purse, the mouth, or orifice, answering to one of the modern metallic clasps. It is perfectly transparent; and in order to distinguish its filmy outlines, it is necessary to place it in a tumbler of brine held between the observer and the light. In certain directions, the whole body appears faintly iridescent; but there are several longitudinal narrow lines which reflect the full rich tints of the rainbow in the most vivid manner, for ever varying and mingling the hues, even while the animal remains at rest. Under the microscope, these lines display a succession of innumerable coloured scales, or minute fins, which are kept unceasingly in motion, thus producing the play of colours by continually changing the angle of reflection.

The movements of the beroe are generally retrograde, and are not aided by the coloured scales, but depend upon the alternate dilatation and contraction of the mouth. The lips are never perfectly closed, and the little fish and shrimps that play around them are continually entering and leaving them at pleasure. The animal is dependent for its food upon such semi-animated substances as it draws within its grasp by moving slowly backwards in the water, and retains them in consequence of their own feebleness and inability to escape the weakest of snares.

Another tribe of the sea purses, (*Salpa*,) though much smaller than the beroe, are more complex in structure, and possess a higher interest in consequence of the singular habits of some of the species. They are double sacks, resembling the beroe in general form, but destitute of iridescence. The outer sack, or mantle, rarely exceeds an inch in length, and is commonly about half as wide. The inner sack is much smaller, and the interval between these forms a cavity for the water which they breathe, and for some of the viscera. Their visible organs are, a transparent heart, which can only be seen in the strongest light; a splendid double row of whitish bead-like cavities, forming a spiral line near one extremity, and supposed to be either lungs or ovaries; numerous broad flat pearly muscles, barely distinguished by their mistiness; and an alimentary canal, as fine as horse-hair, with a slight enlargement at one spot, which has been called a stomach. This enlargement resembles, both in size and colour, a grain of sand. From the base of the animal arises two longer and four or five shorter conical spines of jelly, curved into hooks at the points, by means of which numerous individuals attach themselves together in double rows like the leaflets of a pennated leaf. Cords of this kind, composed of forty or fifty animals, were often taken, but they separate and re-attach themselves at pleasure.

To the gregarious habits of this little mollusque, we owe a very singular and striking phenomena, which I have never seen noticed by naturalists, although we frequently witnessed it near the Cape of Good Hope. The animals are occasionally found associated together in such countless myriads, that the sea is literally filled with them, sometimes over three or four square miles of surface, and to the depth of several fathoms. The yellow spots which have been described, being the only coloured portions of their body, give to the whole tract the appearance of a shoal, or sand-bank, at some distance below the surface. The description is heightened by the great smoothness of the water at these places, particularly in calm weather; for so closely are the animals crowded together, that the water is rendered in a manner less fluid; the smaller billows break around the margin and are lost, while the heavy waves of the Southern Ocean are somewhat opposed in their progress, and take on in a slight degree the usual appearance of the ground swell. There can be but little doubt that many of the numerous shoals laid down in the charts of this region, but which have never been seen by any but the supposed discoverers, have been immense banks of these gregarious mollusce. In sailing through a tract of this description, in which the progress of the ship was very sensibly retarded, I have dipped up with the ship's bucket a greater bulk of animals than the water in which they were suspended. How wonderful are the effects produced by the minute links of creation!

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO IMOGINE.—A Fragment.

O, thou art bright and beautiful as aught on earth can be,
And doubly dear, fair Imogine. I feel thou art to me;
Thy young glad voice sounds joyously—I love its very tone—
Its rich melodious cadences are like to music's own.

Thy golden hair, laburnum like, falls o'er thy beauteous brow,
And hangs, in rich luxuriance, down the graceful neck of snow;
And thou hast yet a beaming eye—a fair and rosy cheek—
Whose light and crimson, to the soul, most eloquently speak;
Thy form is faultless, and thy face is beautifully fair—
An index of a perfect mind, more lasting and more rare.

OSCAR.

THE FIRST BLISS OF MATRIMONY.

The charming society, the tender friendship it affords. Without a friend, it is not for man to be happy. Let the old Maderia sparkle in his goblets, and princely dainties smoke upon his table, yet if he have to sit down with him no friend of the love-beaming eye, alas! the banquet is insipid, and the cottager's dinner of herbs where love is, is to be envied.

Let the pelf-scraping bachelor drive on alone towards Heaven in his solitary sulky; Lord help the poor man, and send him good speed! But that's not my way of traveling. No! give me a sociable, with a dear good angel by my side, the thrilling touch of whose sweetly folding arm may flush my spirits into rapture, and inspire a devotion suited to the place; that best devotion, gratitude and love!

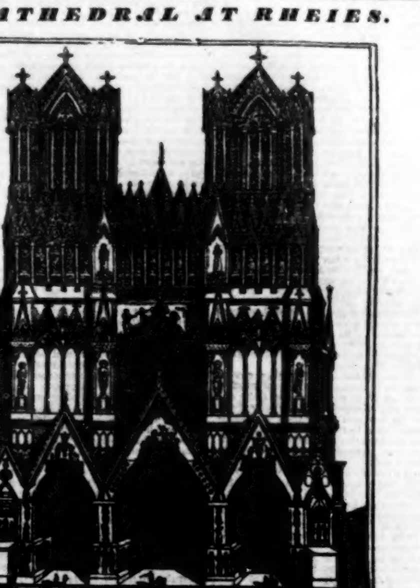
Yes, the sweetest drop in the cup of life is a friend; but where on earth is the friend that deserves to be compared with an affectionate wife! that generous creature, who, for your sake, has left father and mother—looks to you alone for happiness—wishes in your society to spend her cheerful days—in your beloved arms to draw her latest breath—and fondly thinks the slumber of the grave will be sweeter when lying by your side! The marriage of two such fond hearts, in one united, forms a state of friendship of all others the most perfect and delightful. 'Tis marriage of souls, of persons, of wishes, and of interests.

Are you poor? like another self she toils and saves the better of your fortune. Are you sick? she is the tenderest of all nurses; she never leaves your bed-side; she sustains your fainting head, and strains your feverish cheeks to her dear and anxious bosom. How luxurious is sickness with such a companion!

Are you prosperous? It multiplies your blessings ten thousand fold, to share them with one so beloved. Are you in her company?—Her very presence has the effect of the sweetest conversation, and her looks, though, silent, convey a something to the heart, of which none but happy husbands have any idea. Are you going abroad? She accompanies you to the door—the tender embrace—the fond, lengthened kiss—the last soul melting look—precious evidences of love!—these go along with you—they steal across your delighted memory, soothing your journey—while dear, conjugal love, gives a transport to every glance at home, and sweetens every nimble step of your glad return. There, soon as your beloved form is seen, she flies to meet you. Her voice is music—the pressure of her arms is rapture, while her eyes. Heaven's sweetest messengers of love! declare the tumultuous joy that heaves her generous bosom. Arm in arm she hurries you into the smiling habitation where the fire blazing, and the vestment warm, the neat apartment and delicious repast, prepared by her eager love, fill your bosom with a joy too big for utterance.

Compared with a life like this, merciful God! how disconsolate is the condition of the old Batchelor! How barren of all joy! Solitary and comfortless at home, he strolls abroad into company. Meeting with no tenderness nor affection to sweeten company, he soon tires, and with a sigh gets up to go home again. Poor man! his eyes are upon the ground, and his steps are slow; for, alas! home has no attractions. He sees nothing there but gloomy walls and lonesome chambers. Alone he swallows his silent supper—he crawls to his bed, and trembling, coils himself up in cold sheets, sadly remembering, with tomorrow's joyless sun the same dull round begins again.

CATHEDRAL AT RHEIES.



Rheims is one of the most ancient cities in France, and in this Cathedral the coronation of its kings has been celebrated for upwards of thirteen centuries. Of the public buildings, the Cathedral is by far the most remarkable, and is an object of admiration to all travellers. This noble structure, of which our engraving presents a very fine view, is an immense gothic pile, erected in the twelfth century, and is one of the finest specimens of that order of architecture in France. The grand entrance is a most elaborate and beautiful specimen of art. Charles X. the dethroned king of France, was crowned at the Cathedral in May, 1825. As the former crown with which so many of the French kings were adorned, was destroyed at the revolution, a new crown was made for Charles X. This splendid bauble is valued at eighteen and a half million of francs, or about three and a half millions of dollars—and forcibly illustrates the improvidence and thoughtlessness of the man whose extravagancies of a political character finally deprived him of his throne. At the ceremony of the coronation, the king was led to the door of his apartment, which communicated with the Cathedral, accompanied by the Dauphin, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the great officers of the crown, the officers of the household, and others having functions to perform in the ceremony, with the principal chapter of the Cathedral, who knocked at the door. Prince Talleyrand, the high chamberlain, said in a loud voice, "What is it you desire?" The Cardinal answered, "Charles X. whom God has given us for our king." The doors were then opened by his majesty's porters, and the two cardinals approached the king and saluted him. The cardinal presented the holy water to him, and repeated a prayer. The king was then conducted to the foot of the altar, where he knelt down.—The Archbishop of Rheims now produced the holy phial, drew forth a globule of the ointment, mixed it with a little consecrated oil, and after the king's garment had been opened for the purpose, the Archbishop anointed him in the form of a cross, on the crown of the head, saying—"With this hallowed oil I anoint thee king, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." He was then anointed on the stomach, between the shoulders, on the right shoulder, on the left shoulder, at the bends and joints of the right arm, and the same on the left arm. The royal robes were then put on the king, prayers were said, a ring placed on the king's finger, and the sceptre in his hand; the Archbishop then took the crown of Charlemagne, and placed it above the king's head, without touching—the princes put their hands to it to support it. Afterwards he placed the crown on the king's head. The ceremony of the coronation being finished, the king was conducted to the throne. A general obeisance took place, the doors were thrown open, and the people entered in crowds to behold their monarch on his throne, in all the pomp of royalty—the bells rung, and the church resounded with shouts of "Long live the King!"

ORIGINAL.

TO FERNANDO.

Fernando, there was once a time
When love was warm in thee,
And when you never wrote a rhyme,
But 'twas addressed to me;
But now, Fernando, love is cold,
Thy muse hath ceased to sing,
No tender tales of love are told,
Borne on by fancy's wing.

And once, within my woodbine bow'r,
When all around was mute,
At midnight's lone and silent hour,
I heard thy mellow flute.
Yes, softer than the zephyr's sigh,
Or than the streamlet's voice;
And at its sound the wind would lie,
Or hush its howling noise.

And once, Fernando, when I'd sigh
Thy heart responded too;
And when I'd smile how quick thine eye
Would flash with sparkling hue;
But now I sigh and feel the pain
Of untold silent grief,
But oh! no sympathy again
Comes to my heart's relief.

Fernando, canst thou e'er forget
Her plighted love to thee,
Who still is true and loves thee yet,
Though she forsaken be.
Canst thou be false? 'tis harsh, indeed,
To say thou would'st deceive,
'Twould make a heart of stone to bleed,
And one of iron grieve.

That one, so fair and gentle too,
In blooming years of youth,
A promise ever should break through,
And leap the bounds of truth.
Fernando, go where'er you will,
Perhaps ne'er think of me,
Yet I will love thee truly still,
And love none else but thee.

ELVIRA.

BAVARIA.

From a recent work called "The Tyrol," by Mr. Inglis, author of "Spain in 1830," published in London, we copy the following little sketch of youthful amusements. The author draws a favourable picture of the paternal rule of the king, the flourishing state of his small kingdom, and the general happiness of the people, which might answer for model for imitation by some of his neighbours:—

"At Luitkirch," says the author, "we rested two hours,—and these two hours I occupied very agreeably. There was a children's feast; about two hundred boys and girls, all the girls dressed in white, headed by a band of music, and several banners, walking to a neighbouring hill, where preparations had been already made for their reception. And first, having formed two circles, the girls inside, and the boys without, a grave, but good humoured elderly gentleman made a speech to the little people, commending them for their industry and proficiency at school, and telling them that they were assembled to enjoy themselves, to eat as much bun as they pleased, and to play till sunset; and he concluded by exhorting the boys to behave with gentleness and kindness to their female playmates.—Then the same old gentleman distributed prizes to the little boys and girls; and a quantity of embroidered and sewed work was then produced from a basket, and exposed to the grown up audience for sale, the proceeds to be appropriated to charitable purposes; and this being done, all the boys and girls were dismissed to their games.—The next moment all were at play, boys and girls mingling promiscuously; numerous tables too were spread with buns, and light wine and water, to which the youngsters resorted for refreshment. One beautiful little girl, about twelve years of age, appeared to be queen of the games; she wore a chaplet of flowers, and seemed to be invested with the authority which was yielded alike to her superior age and charming countenance. It was altogether a beautiful and pleasing scene. New-fangled notions of education and propriety had evidently made no progress in Bavaria,—there was no torturing of nature; children were children, not ridiculous caricatures of men and women,—and the buoyancy of childhood was not curbed by the silly prosaic maxims of modern philosophers. As for the sensible and kind-hearted old gentleman who lent his countenance to the children's feast, I could not resist the temptation of introducing myself to him, and expressing the pleasure I had received. I found he was a magistrate of the town; and spent a pleasant hour over a bottle of Rhine wine, and in talking of the improvements of modern times. They know but little in Bavaria of the march of mind; the old gentleman had never heard of mechanics' institutes, or libraries for the people. 'Tis a great discovery,' said he, 'but tell me one thing: are crime and vice diminished in your country, and are the people happier?' but as my voiturier was impatient,—the reins already in his hand, and the pipe in his mouth, I had an excuse to rise suddenly, and take leave of my kind entertainer; and we were soon on the road to Meiningen."

CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

Neither do we find the economical and useful neglected for the refined and splendid.

"I was (says Mr. Inglis) greatly pleased by a visit to the prison of Munich. The principal of this excellently regulated establishment is, that every one in it gains his own bread. Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade; so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory—carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers, all are seen plying their trades; but not one is forced to work beyond what is necessary for his sustenance. Whatever he gains by his labour more than suffices to maintain him, is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and is then given to him—deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics—overseers being of course present.—Shortly after I visited the prison, a man whose term of punishment had expired received no less than 800 florins (about 83*l.* sterling) upon leaving the prison. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learnt a trade, are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also: we see embroidery stocking-weaving, straw hat-making and plaiting, and all other kinds of labour in which women are engaged. Women who have been servants before, are servants still: cooks are cooks—housemaids, housemaids. In fact, the interior service of the prison is performed by the criminals, and all their wants are supplied by themselves or their neighbours. I tasted the soup and meat in the kitchen, and the bread in the bake-house, and found both excellent. The proceeds of the sale of articles made in the prison (i. e. the surplus remaining after the expenses of the establishment have been paid, and the prisoners maintained,) to be kept for the benefit of the prisoners themselves, generally amounts to nearly 50,000 florins (upwards of 6,000*l.* per annum)—a sum which, probably applied, as it doubtless is, cannot fail to produce most important results upon the future lives of the prisoners for whose benefit it is intended. I saw some prisoners confined for life, for crimes which in England would have sent them to the gallows; these are tasked to a certain quantity of work, and maintain themselves and benefit the state at the same time, No one has been executed at Munich since the year 1821. By a singularly humane enactment, prisoners for life are allowed some indulgencies that are denied to those whose punishment is for a limited time: it is thought, for example, a fair and proper aggravation of punishment, and the use of tobacco should be prohibited to those who may hope, by good conduct and industry, to be restored after a time to the world, with the means of subsistence, and even of rational enjoyment; but this is considered an unnecessary cruelty towards a man whose punishment terminates only with his life. The utmost cleanliness and simplicity pervades every department of this excellent establishment; a proper discipline and just restraint are united to those arrangements that insure the health and improvement of the prisoners; and the building itself is one of the most complete that I have ever seen set apart for the correction of criminals. There is one singular part of the establishment—a phalanx of very large and fierce dogs, which, during the night, are turned loose into the open space that surrounds the prison, and are a sufficient security against escape. When I visited the prison, there were 666 persons confined, 140 of whom were women. A detail like the above may well lead to important reflection. The adaptation of punishment to crime, as well as the true end of punishment, have always been deep and important problems in legislation; and it is certainly the duty of the legislature to collect from every source—information that may direct them right in this matter.

From the Casket.

SONG.—By Mrs. Jane E. Locke.

I smile upon the world, love,
Because they smile on me;
And not because I feel, love,
The joy I feel with thee.

The world is made of smiles, love,
They have no tears for thee;
And smiles are often heartless, love,
Too heartless, aye, for me.

Yet smiles have language sweet, love,
When beamed from you to me;
But tears have language powerful, love,
More powerful far, for thee.

Oh, then kindly value, love,
The tears that fall from me;
The smiles that tell the treasure, love,
My heart has saved for thee.

My tears, my sighs, my smiles, love,
That feeling draws from me;
The heart's most pure, true language, love,
Shall ever move to thee.

ALEXANDER SCOTT.

The following little circumstance, the particulars of which I received from one of the parties engaged, will possibly amuse for the moment, and at the same time illustrate the humanity and noble disinterestedness of our late lamented hero Decatur, and form an interesting and *true* incident of one of the scenes during the late war.

It was when the English Fleet lay off New London, among which were the Ramilies, Majestic, La Hougue, Bulwark, &c. &c. that a boat's crew belonging to the first ship, formed the resolute determination of freeing themselves from that oppressive yoke which galled so many noble necks, and forced them to raise their arms against those, whom their hearts readily acknowledged as brothers and friends, but which a cruel and unjust policy forced them to oppose as enemies.

Amongst those who were most obnoxious to this boat's crew, for his tyranny and cruelty, was a Master's Mate, by the name of Briley, and it so happened that this officer was ordered to take charge of the boat to row guard, the day formed by these men to effect their emancipation. They had previous to this circumstance settled every thing, and strange as it may appear, depended upon a boy of fifteen years of age, to conquer this formidable tyrant. Their hearts dilated with hope and anticipations of the most sanguine nature when they reflected, that a few short hours would place them upon the land of liberty. For to go, says my informant, we were resolved, be the consequence what it might—aye, even to the death itself.

There were six rowers belonging to the boat, and the lad Alexander Scott, who acted as coxswain. It was settled that the man who pulled the after oar, by name Benjamin Baker, (since a gunner's mate in our service) was to give the signal when little Scott was to show his mettle and free himself and boatmates from the British yoke.

At length the hour arrived. The Boatswain's Mate's shrill pipe and "array there, black cutter's array," sounded through the atmosphere of a clear October evening, and each man belonging to the boat again felicitated themselves upon their near approach to liberty, at the same time watching the boy's movements, to observe if he betrayed signs of reluctance or dismay at this critical juncture, but nothing of the kind was seen. They tossed their oars. Little Alexander with a silver star in the front of his hat to denote his station—jumped nimbly into the stern sheets—their victim and tyrant muffled in a cloak, seated himself—the word was given—"let fall, give way," and immediately the boat began to leave the Ramilies astern. They pulled on for some time in utter silence, the lad's eye fixed upon *Baker*, and the men "giving way smartly," that the distance between them and the ship might be the greater, and the chance of escape in their favor. At length the moment arrived, the sign was given, the boy gently drew the tiller from the rudder head, and as he sat immediately behind the officer, held it over his head—"shall I!" exclaimed Alexander (in his anxiety, probably, too, some feelings of remorse touched his heart at the thoughts of the officers' death.) The signal was repeated and with all the force he could collect, he struck Briley over the head,—who being in a dose had not attended to the boy's exclamation—he started instantly from his seat—staggered—Baker closed with and threw him—and another blow from the tiller left them masters of the boat. They resumed their stations and made for the land and in a very little time were all safe on shore at Gales' Ferry—having first secured their arms, a cutlass and pist[illegible] each, they turned the boat adrift, in which [illegible] remained the dead body, or apparently so, [illegible] unfortunate Master's Mate.

They made for the first house they di[illegible] which proved to be Gale's Tavern. [illegible] covered, met at the door by an American [illegible] and were seeing the men armed, and havi[illegible] Middy, who, [illegible] spects too ardently at the [illegible] paid his respects, retired in disorder, exclai[illegible] ne of Bacchus, [illegible] tlemen, New London is taken, [illegible] the British are at the door! Upon the ge[illegible]tlemen appearing (who proved to be a party of [illegible] at dinner) an explanation took place wi[illegible] out bloodshed, and our heroes were regaled wi[illegible] a plentiful repast, received the congratulati[illegible] of their new friends, and retired to rest half seas over.

On the following morni[illegible] an officer conducted the black cutter's crew on board the Frigate United States, Commo[illegible]ore Stephen Decatur. My informer states, tha[illegible] although now in the place they had risked so much for, they felt somewhat aback, surrounded by strangers requiring explanations which the men did not think proper to give. Nine o'clock a[illegible]rrived—the Guard was turned out, the side pip[illegible]d, and the Commodore advanced towards the capstan—where he remained in conversation with the officers. The cutter's crew feeling di[illegible]dent in their new situation and likewise know[illegible]ing the necessity of an interview and explanat[illegible]on, were at a stand how to act, when little Sco[illegible] stepped forward and said he would speak to the Commodore.

The boy advanced t[illegible] the mainmast, where uncovered he remained standing: at length the Commodore turned, loo[illegible]ked at him, spoke to an officer, who bowed and with that placid expression of countenance for which he was so celebrated, beckoned the b[illegible]y to advance. Making his best bow, he obeyed.

"What's your name, [illegible] my lad?"

"Alexander Scott, si[illegible]."

"What induced you t[illegible] desert your country's flag?"

"Ill usage, Sir,—besid[illegible]es, it is not my country's flag. I am a Scot[illegible]hman."

The commodore eyed h[illegible]im for a moment, then added, "did you kill your officer?"

"Not quite killed him, [illegible] Sir, although Johnson there would have done so, (pointing to one of the men, all of whom, had by this time advanced)—but I begged for him, Sir."

"Then he was not dead?"

"Oh! no, Sir, his head is too hard for a few blows, like those we gave, to kill him."

"How so?"

"Because the men said he was a blockhead."

"You are a wag I see and a young one too," said the Commodore laughing.—

Alexander seized this moment of saying, "you will not give us up, sir."

"Give you up? no—no—you are a brave little fellow." Then turning to the re[illegible]t of the men, he added, "my lads, so long as that flag waves o'er my head, you shall receive its protection. You should have retained the boat—common humanity would have dictated this—but I hope—I trust the unfortunate man yet lives. No more at present (observing one of the men about to speak.) I know how to make allowances for your feelings, placed in the situation you were—go forward, I will see you again to-morrow." He now called the boy aside, interrogated him respecting the situation of the fleet—the size of their guns—their method of watching, &c. and finding his answers to correspond with his own notes, put such implicit confidence in his relations, that three nights after, in a heavy snow storm, the U. S. Sloop of war Hornet run the gauntlet, and passed clear through the enemy's fleet.

The day after the event occurred, a flag of truce was received from Commodore Hardy to Decatur. He demanded the men and offered an exchange of 5 to 1 for the black cutter's crew, but Decatur told the officer, that to give up men who claimed the protection of the American flag, was more than his commission was worth, and in short, as he believed the greater part were Americans, he would protect, but he would not exchange them, were they to offer 50 for 1.

It is only necessary to state, that Decatur furnished these men with money and a passport for New York, using them with great humanity. They wished to enter on board the United States. This he would not permit on their own account. Alexander he attempted to keep by him, but the boy insisted upon following his shipmates—and he did so.

From this time I lost sight of the boy, but no doubt he acted a pretty conspicuous part during the war, as he entered the service.

The present year, I accidentally learned that Alexander Scott was the Boatswain of one of our finest Sloops of war, upon the West India Station.

A virtuous mind in a fair body, is indeed a fine picture in a good light, and therefore it is no wonder that it makes the beautiful sex all over charms.—*Addison.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

LONDON POLICE, May 3.

Larking in Whitechapel.—Mike Smith, a ragged young urchin, who, though hardly able to peep over the bar, has been in custody more than a dozen times for petty thefts, was charged by William Kegg, an industrious cobbler and ginger beer maker, with having stolen a bottle of "ginger pop" from his stall.

The prisoner frequented the neighbourhood of his stall with "young varmins," that he found it utterly impossible to turn an honest penny by his ginger pop, for if his eyes were off the board for an instant he was sure to discover that a bottle or two had suddenly vanished. While he was busily employed on Monday last, he happened to cast his eyes where the ginger pop stood, when he was very much surprised to see a bottle move off the board without any person apparently being within sight. Upon looking out at the door the mystery was explained, for there he saw the youthful delinquent making a rapid retreat on all fours, with the ginger pop (the cork of which had flown out) fizzing out of his breeches-pocket. After a smart chase he overtook him, and then proceeded to examine the contents of his pinafore, which was bundled round him. This led to the discovery, that the young prisoner had been on a most successful forage for a dinner. He had a delicate piece of pickled pork, a couple of eggs, part of a loaf, and a handsome China basin, all of which, he admitted was the result of his morning labours.

The boy having already been remanded for a week, Mr. Dyer, upon learning that his parents were quite unable to keep him from the streets, ordered that he should be detained until some arrangement was made with the parish to which he belonged.

When removed to the lock-up room he amused himself by giving vent to a poetical inspiration in the following admonitory distich, which he scratched on the wall:

"Hee as prigs wot isn't his'n
Wen he's cotched wil go to pris'n."

Moral Heroism.—Lately there was repairing in France a building which for several years, had been threatening to fall in ruins. What had been feared, happened. At the moment when some of the men were at work on the arched roof, the building fell in. A beam, suspended over the abyss below sustained two men, but this beam already inclined in a frightful manner, under the weight of the two workmen. One only could remain there—one or both must perish. The one was quite young, the other in the vigor of manhood. At the recollection of his children, the latter clung, convulsively to the remains of the overhanging arch, but in vain, as the beam kept inclining more and more. All at once those below heard this dialogue: "Peter, I have a wife and three young children." Peter replied, "You are right;" and let go his hold.

England and Wales feed 36,000,000 of sheep, each of which yields a fleece of four pounds weight, or 144,000,000 pounds, which, at one shilling a pound, is worth £7,000,000. These, manufactured, produce £20,000,000, leaving a profit of £12,000,000 per annum to the various manufacturers.

Earl Dudley possessed in a remarkable degree an unpleasant peculiarity—that of thinking aloud. On one occasion he was driving his cabriolet across Grosvenor Square in his way to Park Lane, when he overtook an acquaintance, Mr. Luttrel, we believe. It was raining rather sharply, and his Lordship good naturedly invited the pedestrian to ride. They drove along until they had nearly arrived at Lord Dudley's mansion, where L. having given no hint of wishing to alight, the Earl unconsciously exclaimed aloud, what many would have thought under similar circumstances, to the extreme horror of his fashionable companion, "Damn this fellow, I suppose I must ask him to dine with me."—Month. Mag.

London Beggary.—The number of vagrants beggars now in London is supposed to exceed 40,000. The number of paupers relieved in London in one year was 116,416. The money raised by the poor rates was $1,016,020,66; being 13 51-4 sterling per head on the population.

Parliamentary Oratory.—"Sir," continued Mr. Jones, "I will not waste the incalculably valuable time of the house, (a general cry of hear) by any observations of an irregular tendency, but will at once proceed to the subject of the debate, the diabolical, the life-destroying slave trade. (Hear, and laugh.) Can he who tortures his fellow creature be ranked among mankind? He may wear the form of a man, but his kindness, sir, I should very much question. (A laugh, and another cough.) The conduct of him who beats his slave, beats any thing. (Question, question.) Gentlemen may cry question, but I won't answer. I will neither be unceremoniously taken up, or rudely put down, by any of you.

Large Guns.—The largest guns ever fired are the Turkish cannon at the Dardanelles, the diameter of one of which is two feet three inches, and a stone shot from which struck the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, and cut her mainmast almost in two, and nearly knocked her two decks into one. Our young midshipmen used to crawl into these guns on their hands and knees. A gun almost as large was found at Algiers, but the largest shot of any sort ever fired by [illegible] was that from the new mortar used by the French at Antwerp. This shell was two feet in diameter, and weighed when empty, 916 pounds. It contained 99 pounds of powder, and its total weight was consequently 1,015 pounds. The mortar from which it [illegible] 3,700 pounds, and the gunpowder [illegible] pounds. This is really prodigious. We must add that at the Dardanelles one of the great Turkish shot struck the bow of that magnificent first-rate ship the Royal George, and—wonderful to relate—that one shot nearly sunk her. According to the Baron de Tot, the weight of the Turkish shot was 1,500 pounds, and the charge of gunpowder 330 pounds.

The young Prince Bacchiochi, who was lately killed at Rome, was to marry the daughter of the Duchess of Baden, who has a dowry of four millions. Madame Lœtitia intended to grant an equal, if not a larger sum, to her grandson.

First Speech of Orator O'Bothier'em, in the Dublin Debating Club, on the question, "whether poverty or riches tend most to the exaltation of the human character."

I shall proceed, Mr. President, to compare riches to poverty in such a way, as you will see there is no comparison at all.

The man possessed of luxury, Mr. President cannot eat a single meal unless he's surrounded all around with the luxuriant and extatic production of both atmospheres. Is not the rich [illegible] which he so languishingly raises to his pampered palate, are they not, I repeat sir, brought from the deserts of Arabia? Is not the fragrant and aromatic [illegible] brought from the undiscovered regions of Chili, which there is there, the highest mountain in the world? Is not the downy sofa, on which he declines his [illegible] and emancipated form, made of the mahogany of Hispaniola from the shores of Hindostan, and the cedars of Lebanon from Mount Parnassus, ornamented with the richest and most municipal oriental silks, from the East Indies abroad?

The man possessed of poverty, Mr. President, declines his expectations on a high pinnacle of bliss.—Happiness, Mr. President, is like a crow, seated on the summit of a distant mountain, which the eager sportsman vainly endeavors, to no purpose, to ensnare it. He looks at the crow, Mr. President, and the crow looks at him, but the moment he endeavors to approach it, he banishes away like the schismatic taints of the rainbow, which it was the astonishing and immoral Newton, that first enveloped and deplored the cause of it.

Sometimes seated beneath the shady shadow of an umbrageous tree, he calls about him his wife and the rest of his children. He points out to them the dark and tremendous lightning, the bear, the boar, the awful metres and roll-a-Boreales, and many other bright consternations and fixed stars which perpetually revolve upon the axle-tree of the crooked firmament above.

Here he instills into their youthful minds useful lessons to guard their juvenile youth from vice and immortality and extort them to perspire to endless felicity.

At Bremen there is a wine cellar, called the store, where it is said five hogsheads of Rhenish wine had been preserved since the year 1525. These five hogsheads cost 1200 francs; had this sum been put out to compound interest, each hogshead would now be worth about a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799,480 francs; and a single wine glass, 2,742,808 francs.

A Useful Hint.—Among the petitions lately presented to the French Chamber of Deputies was one from a Dr. Beaux, who wished to have a newspaper established for the special purpose of publishing the names of debtors who do not pay their creditors, and particularly patients who, after being cured, forget to pay medical advisers.

A foreign journal relates the following strange story, at the same time vouching for its authenticity—"A short time ago, the King of Naples requested the young Queen (a daughter of the late King of Sardinia) to sit down to the piano, at a little Court soiree. The Queen at first declined, but at the King's urgent solicitation, she at length consented. Just as she was about to seat herself at the instrument, the King drew back her chair, and the Queen fell. On rising, she reproached his majesty for this ill-mannered joke, observing that she thought she had married a king, but that she had only married a lazzarone. The King's riposte was conveyed in two smart soufflets. In consequence of this conjugal misunderstanding, an exchange of couriers has taken place between the Courts of Naples and Sardinia. The result has not yet transpired."

Rome.—No city in the world has suffered or enjoyed such successive depressions and triumphs, as the immortal City, the Mistress of the universe. We gather the amount of population of Rome, from the foreign Quarterly Review. In the year 1198, under the Innocent 3, the population was only 35,000. When the Pope removed, the population sunk to 17,000. In 1777 when the Papal see returned to Rome, it contained 60,000. About the year 1660 it numbered 138,000. In 1795 it was 164,586. In 1800 the population was 153,000. In 1805 it was only 136,000, an immense diminution of 30,000, or one tenth, in about 10 years. The present population is about 150,666.

Nothing could be more touchingly beautiful than the answer of a little deaf and dumb boy, in the London Asylum, to the question, "Why God had blessed others with the faculties of speech and hearing, and deprived him of them?" He burst into tears and wrote, "Even so, father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

The Committee of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in this city, appointed to examine into the case of

Rev. Ephraim K. Avery,

member of said Conference, on a charge, for which he has been recently tried and acquitted in the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, of the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, on the 20th of December last, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have taken that subject under their most serious and careful examination, and have unanimously decided that the said Ephraim K. Avery is entirely innocent of the death of the said Sarah M. Cornell, and also of the illicit intercourse with her, which has been assumed as a motive of the alleged murder.

In ordinary cases of accusation and investigation, it would be sufficient to state the result and dismiss the subject. But the case before us, is one of so extraordinary a nature,—has excited such general attention, and involves in it interests of such high moment, we can hardly feel that our duty is discharged to the accused, or to the church with which we are connected, without giving a brief statement of the grounds of this decision. While the legal question was pending, and the subject was undergoing the judicial investigation which has resulted in the acquittal of the accused, it became us as a church to remain silent. And it is due to the Presiding Elder of the District, and others to whom the administration of the discipline of the church was entrusted, as also to the editors of our church periodicals, to say, that, while there have been the most palpable misrepresentations, not only in the current reports, but also in the public journals of the day, against the accused, nothing has been done by the church or its officers to prejudge or embarrass the cause. Very little effort has been made indeed to disabuse the public mind of the most flagrant and injurious prejudices, with which it has been poisoned. With only that kind of individual and friendly aid, which was absolutely necessary to give an accused brother a chance for a fair trial and an equitable decision, the church has awaited, not without deep solicitude it is true, but with an earnest desire that justice should be done, the result of this investigation. That investigation is closed; and the opinion of our country has been entered upon the records of justice. This, however, does not necessarily settle the question in the church. In all such proceedings there may be an acquittal in a legal tribunal, which will secure the life of the accused, but still an ecclesiastical tribunal may find cause of church censure and ecclesiastical disfranchisement.

If for example, in the case before us, though there should not be sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of murder, yet should the fact of an illicit intercourse with the deceased be established, the accused might be declared not guilty in the eye of the law, and yet he must be disfranchised from the church; or if, from the established principles of legal science, and from the [illegible] arbitrary rules of evidence, it should have been impossible to convict him before a civil tribunal, while nevertheless there was clear moral evidence of his guilt; in this case, and in many others that might be named, the accused might nevertheless be liable to conviction and expulsion from the church. The Committee have not therefore formed their opinion of the innocence of the accused, from the mere fact of the verdict of the jury. Knowing, however, the circumstances under which the [illegible] and having before them the [illegible] reports of the investigation and trial—reports by different [illegible] and [illegible] by men of known integrity and intelligence, which the Committee have had the privilege of examining—the Committee readily acknowledge that this verdict carries with it, to their minds, and they doubt not it will to an intelligent public, pretty clear evidence of innocence on the part of the accused. It would be difficult, perhaps, to find a case in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, especially in an enlightened community, where a prosecution against an individual of no political public standing, has been sustained by so much prejudice, and pursued with such extensive and combined effort, as in the case before us. The rules of evidence were, to say the least, most liberally construed, so that a wide range was taken in the admission of testimony. To illustrate this point, we need only advert to the fact, that about two hundred and thirty-nine witnesses were examined, and many of them re-examined during the trial. Very rarely was a witness rejected from the stand, whether he was drawn there by the counsel and their assistants, or came a volunteer from the mass of an excited community. Where every mind was on the alert, and every eye and ear was open, every man, woman, and child, that had any possible knowledge of a possible circumstance, would be drawn forth. Under such an influence, also strengthened and magnified as every thing must be by mutual excitement, shadows become embodied into substantial forms, dreams are changed into realities, and vague suppositions become known and vivid conceptions. That this was the case in the trial must appear evident, it is believed, to every unprejudiced person who will examine the testimony of the witnesses, and especially who will take the trouble to compare many of the testimonies, given at the late trial, with those of the same persons at the former court of inquiry, in Bristol. Contrary to the known laws of memory, what was at first stated cautiously, and as mere conjecture, became in the lapse of time, positive testimony. And yet this is in perfect accordance with known intellectual phenomena, in all cases of popular excitement and prejudice. But with all this array of testimony, with scores of impressions and numbers of anonymous papers, in the very focus almost of the excitement against the prisoner, with a jury, a part of whom at least, had, by their own acknowledgment, a bias unfavorable to the prisoner, a verdict of acquittal was obtained. What but truth and innocence could pass through such an ordeal, with such a result?

It may be asked, however, whether the accused may not be guilty in some of the circumstances connected with this transaction, and developed in the course of this investigation, to an extent which, though not amounting to the guilt of the crime charged upon him, in the criminal prosecution, may notwithstanding, stain his Christian and ministerial character? In reply, the Committee find, that in respect to the chief event in this tragic affair—the death of the wretched female—there are no different shades of guilt pretended, not even by the accusers themselves. It is either murder in its blackest aspect, or it is nothing. With respect to the preceding circumstances, which were alleged as leading to the murder, the Committee find in the details of the judicial proceedings, also, that evidence in the case. To fasten even a suspicion of murder upon such a man, under such circumstances, it was found necessary, of course, to trace it to some possible cause. To aid in this, there was testimony abundant in its kind, consisting of letters and sayings of the deceased, and these to some degree strengthened by her condition, to excite suspicion of a criminal intimacy, between her and the accused. Indeed, but for this supposed intimacy, the prosecution for homicide could not have had the slightest foundation. The Committee are of opinion that no person, [illegible] who have been the most zealous and sanguine in this prosecution, will pretend that there is any proof of guilt, in the accused, of the crime alleged, save on the supposition of previous criminal intimacy. Though the accused might possibly be judged guilty of the latter, without being guilty of the death of the deceased, yet no one will believe, that he committed the murder, if he had no previous criminal intercourse with the deceased. It was on this account that the latter subject was fully and thoroughly canvassed in the trial. To this point, your Committee have felt bound to direct their particular attention not only as being the hinge on which all the subsequent transactions and collateral circumstances are suspended, but also as being of itself, a question of vital consequence to the ministerial standing of the accused.

Is Ephraim K. Avery guilty of criminal intimacy with Sarah Maria Cornell? In examining this question, the Committee have found that the only testimony against him is that of the deceased. For although some might suppose, that the circumstances of her death, and of Mr. Avery's absence on the evening of her death, give probability to the testimony, yet the Committee can see no propriety in that circular method of reasoning which attempts to prove a man guilty of one crime, by assuming that he is guilty of another, and then that he is evidently guilty of the latter, because he has thus been proved to be guilty of the former. If either question is proved, it will throw light upon the other; but the ambiguous circumstances in each are not competent to prove each other. Two ambiguities, each depending upon the other for its solution, will never approximate even towards a moral demonstration. It follows, therefore, in deciding the question proposed in this case, that the testimony against the accused is the testimony of the wretched female alone. If, indeed, this may be called testimony—for it was never given in a court of justice, or under the solemnities of an oath—the statement was never made, it would seem, under any circumstances in which she could be questioned in reference to the intimations she had thrown out against the accused, except in one case, which will be hereafter noticed. All else consists of vague intimations, and some mysterious, unexplained circumstances, in the whole of which, no other hand is traced but hers, save one, and that not the hand of the accused. In all cases, it was proved, that instead of intimacy between them, there was opposition:—on her part, the most rancorous and avowed enmity; on his part, disapprobation and disgust.

And who was this accuser, whose casual intimations and innuendoes are thus made the arbiter of life and death? Was she one whose life and character had secured her a credit in the world for probity and consistency? Directly the reverse! By her own confessions and by the testimony of scores, falsehood, uncleanliness and crime, were the very elements in which she had her moral being. This was not the first instance in which, by a similar pretence and charge, she had succeeded in securing her own personal gain by false accusation. To her moral depravity she added the most unaccountable inconsistency and eccentricity, so as to induce, in numerous instances, among those who knew her, a suspicion, if not a conviction, of mental derangement. Had she any inducement to make false insinuations against the accused? If we may believe her own words and actions, she had. In the first place, we find by an examination of her character, through the testimony in the case, that she was ready, for her own gratification and interest, to accuse any man, or deceive in any form. And, secondly, we find her, for the space of two years previous to her death, manifesting the most revengeful spirit against Mr. Avery, because, on her own confession, she had been expelled from the church; and at several different times, declaring she would be revenged upon him if it cost her life. The Committee cannot feel that accusations from such a source, under such circumstances, thrown out in vague insinuations and undefined charges, can, on the most liberal construction, be very strong proofs of guilt. And as the circumstances and character of the accuser seem peculiarly favourable to the suspicion that the accusation was false, so also do the circumstances and character of the accused. We can say, because we know by years of personal acquaintance with the accused, that his general deportment, and especially his manner of intercourse with society would render him one of the last to be suspected of such an intimacy, under any circumstances. But the circumstances of this case are such as to lead one to suppose that this female of all others, would be the last he would be disposed to associate with; not only because of her moral and physical pollution, all of which were known to him, but also because of her known indiscretion and recklessness of consequences, by which she was led, as he well knew, to expose herself and her criminal associates. All this it is granted, is circumstantial and inferential, and would, therefore, avail little against positive, direct, and credible testimony. But where circumstances and inferences make up the accusation, the Committee feel obliged to give weight to opposing circumstances. Indeed, it will not, it is presumed, be pretended but that in such a case, the respective characters of the parties go far towards a decision of the question.

It has already been stated, that the intimations against the accused, by the deceased, were in general, vague and undefined, and were, therefore, the less to be depended upon. In one case, however, we find some relief on this point. The brother-in-law of the deceased gives us a conversation, in which, from her own mouth, the day, the hour, the place, the conversation, &c. of the principal transaction, are all defined. The time was the more easily fixed, because the transaction was said to be at a meeting, where the public services began at a stated hour, and by a given signal. The hour and signal for the proposed interview, were those of the evening service. Now it is explicitly proved, by a number of witnesses, whose united testimonies cover the whole time, that he could not have walked out, as alleged, either that *afternoon*, or *evening*, or *night*, for the plain reason, that he was with one or more of these gentlemen, during the whole of that time. And we have the more confidence in these witnesses, because we personally know them to be men of unimpeachable integrity. Here then, the moment these accusations receive a definite form, they are met and disproved, by unquestionable testimony. Should it be objected, [illegible]

[illegible] The only evening left, is Wednesday evening—and on this evening, we have testimony equally clear and explicit, of those who were with him the whole time from before night-fall until after the close of the public exercises, which was between half past eight and nine o'clock—and also, that he was at his lodgings, three-fourths of a mile from the meeting, between nine and ten, and there slept with another brother in the ministry. It is also worthy of remark, that there was no public signal at the meeting, than the one given at the commencement of the evening service, until ten o'clock. Will any one say that it might have been in the day time, and not in the evening? or at some other time than at the public signal? Who believes that a woman of ordinary intelligence, in relating a true story, would make so many and such gross mistakes, on points so easily remembered, and in which she had so great an interest? In short, the Committee find this whole relation directly and positively disproved, by the most explicit and unexceptionable testimony. To this is added the testimony of several of the most eminent physicians in New England, who unhesitatingly depose that the size of the embryo child, taken from the body of the deceased, was such as to be entirely out of the ordinary course of nature, on the ground assumed in the above relation, and would vary the calculation from that assumed by the prosecution, from about six or eight weeks. With this view of the subject, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion—a conclusion forced upon them by all the light of moral demonstration—*that the accused was not the father of the child, nor is he chargeable with criminal intercourse with S. M. Cornell.*

This question being settled, to the satisfaction of the Committee, they find [illegible] a drama in which [illegible] and mysterious agencies, and unidentified characters, are seen playing their parts [illegible]. Throughout this whole tragedy, neither the hand nor the person of the accused has been identified. Nor would the breath of suspicion have fastened [illegible] his character, but for the hints, and papers written by herself or by some other person or persons, of the deceased.

These hints and papers, however, are all based on the alleged transactions at the camp-meeting, and hence not to be trusted, for two considerations. [illegible] And as the very origin of the [illegible] was deception, who can doubt but that the same mind that planned it, and the same hand that [illegible] it, had skill enough to carry it on? On the part of her paramour, for one she must have had, there was disgrace and perhaps conjugal infidelity to be covered; and on her part, there was a deep-rooted and an inveterate spirit of revenge to be gratified—revenge that was controlled by no moral principle, for it rankled in a bosom where the voice of moral obligation had, it would seem, been long since stifled. Here were motives, therefore, sufficient to prompt the actors to all the subsequent parts of the plot; while, on the other hand, on the part of the accused, since, as we have seen, he was innocent of any share in the first transaction, he certainly could have no possible motive, except prompted by the most infernal recklessness and diabolical depravity, to stain his hands in the blood of this wretched woman. And yet, though the counsel for the prosecution had to acknowledge that they could not lay much stress upon the reported transaction at the camp-meeting, they still plead that the accused might, nevertheless, have been guilty of the alleged murder. But will not the whole community concur with the Committee, in inquiring here—"For what cause did he murder her?" If any cause exists, it must be in the supposition that she falsely accused him, and he, rather than risk his reputation with the public under the slander of a notoriously lying tongue, preferred to silence it forever by violence. But is it within the bounds of credulity that such a man could do such a deed for such a reason? The Committee think not. Besides, to suppose this reason for the alleged murder, is to assume a cause that will, in the most natural manner, account for those anonymous papers, and all the secret machinery connected with them. It is in fact assuming that this whole business is a tissue of fraud and imposition from beginning to end, and of course, it destroys all the credit of these papers, so far as the character of the accused is concerned. The Committee have not left out of the account, in this part of the investigation, the testimony of one who now swears that the accused gave him one of these letters with his own hand. Nor have they left out of the account that this same witness, when he was first introduced to the accused, after the report of the murder, acknowledged that he could not positively identify him, and that this same man now declares, under the solemnities of an oath, that he made this acknowledgment. And especially the Committee have not left out of the account the fact, clearly proved by the best of testimony, that at the very time when Mr. Avery must have handed the witness the letter, if he handed it at all, and for several hours before and after that time, he could not have been at the steamboat, where the witness says he saw him, because he was more than half a mile distant from it. There were not, at farthest, more than five minutes of the time, from sunrise to twelve o'clock at noon, in which he was not under the eye of credible witnesses, who have testified to the fact. Here again, as before, the Committee find, as soon as the charges and suspicions against the accused take a definite form, and are rendered tangible by dates, places and specific acts, the whole are rebutted by overwhelming testimony in his favor; and that too by witnesses whom the Committee know, and whom this Conference know, and for whose credibility they are willing to pledge their own reputation before an enlightened community. And in the case too, as in the other, we find enough to extricate the accused from any charge of participating in this matter. This letter is from the same source, and relates to the same subject, with another anonymous paper mailed at Fall River. If the former was not from the accused, so neither was the latter. But the former was not handed to the witness by Mr. Avery, and yet it was handed him by one who had a special interest in it, because he expressed great solicitude to have it go safely and be delivered immediately. Now is it supposable that the accused, if he was guilty at all, had an accomplice in that transaction? This is hardly to be supposed. And yet, if he had not, how came this man to know that it was important for this letter to be safely and immediately carried? Had he received the errand from Mr. Avery, and was he merely executing a charge from him? Where is he now, and why has he not heard the popular call, and come forth to give testimony on this dark subject? These questions the Committee have proposed to themselves, and have come to the conclusion that the man who delivered that letter was one who had a deep personal interest in it, and who too well understands the nature of the subject and his own personal safety, to make himself known to the public. This letter, therefore, and the circumstances connected with it, show, that whoever is guilty, Mr. Avery is clear. Other hands are traced in the transaction; but his is not only not proved to be there, but he is positively proved to be elsewhere at the very time when others were engaged in it. It is thus that, at every step of the investigation, the Committee find there is thus far no testimony implicating the accused, except of the wretched woman herself; and this, both in her story to her brother-in-law, and in this matter of the letters, is so completely contradicted by other testimony, as to show that the whole is utterly false.

The remaining part of this examination has caused the Committee but little delay. The great difficulty in the case seems to be, that the accused cannot satisfactorily account for himself, on the afternoon and evening of the alleged murder. Could he do this, of course it would be perfectly satisfactory to all parties. But this the accused is no more obliged to do, than any other man. The Committee have been ready to ask themselves whether, should they condemn Mr. Avery for this, they would be willing to have the same measure meted out to them. How many hours of our lives do we spend, of the events of which we could make no legal proof, in a court of justice. Numbers of witnesses were introduced, it is true, but none of them could identify the accused. Before the suspicion got abroad that Mr. Avery was the author of the death of the deceased, the verdict of the coroner's inquest on the body of S. M. Cornell was, "*Suicide.*" But after the suspicion was excited, by one of those mysterious papers already alluded to, a new inquest was held, and the former verdict was reversed. From that time imagination was awake, and many persons had now seen somebody that looked like the accused: and with such testimony the cause was flooded. But none of them could swear that the man they saw was the accused. They saw some one like him. Mr. Avery says he was on the Island, and he gives circumstances and testimony quite as clear to say the least, in the opinion of your Committee, that he was there, as any brought forward by the prosecution, that he was elsewhere.

It would be useless to go into an investigation of this part of the subject;—there is nothing on which the mind can rest, with any certainty. If the accused was on the Island that afternoon, he was there on an excursion of observation—a kind of rambling to which, as was proved, he has always been accustomed, which led him to call at no house, and to make himself known to no person;—a circumstance not so extraordinary, certainly, as of itself to induce even a *suspicion* of crime. And if not *of itself*, is there any thing in the preceding circumstances, that would lead to this? The Committee find nothing; nay, as has been seen, the hand of another has been traced in the preceding scenes, but not of the accused. And the Committee can see no reason for bringing in, to act the principal part in the catastrophe, one who, up to that hour, had had, as it would seem, no interest in the plot; especially when there is no other evidence of the charge than would naturally result from the workings of imagination, in an excited community.

The Committee, perhaps, may be expected to allude to the circumstance of the letters received through the post-office, and charged to the accused, on the 13th and 19th of Nov. On this point they have testimony, from two brethren in the ministry, that they wrote to him about that time, each within 20 miles of Bristol, and they think they sent the letters by mail. But as they could not say under oath that they mailed those letters, they did not offer their testimony in court. Now although this does not settle the point respecting these letters, it nevertheless shows that there is great probability that they were the letters thus received. And as they were both on subjects of transient interest, it would be natural to destroy them, after the contents were read.

From the view the Committee have been constrained to take of this subject, according to the evidence in the case, it is of course to be expected, that there would be mysteries about it, which only those can explain who were agents in the transaction. And it is not to be required of the accused, to explain those mysteries, more than of any other innocent man. It is true there are some coincidences of circumstances, which have led to suspicions of the accused, which otherwise would have had no foundation; and as no *one* of the events, in these coincidences, taken separately, proves any thing in respect to the guilt of the accused, so neither ought their happening together, to be considered any proof, after the principal facts assumed in the prosecution, are found to be false. Much stress has been laid by some, on the statement of the deceased, in a letter to her friends, that she had had an interview of one hour, with Mr. Avery, on a given evening; connected with the fact that Mr. Avery, on Saturday evening, the 20th of October, was at Fall River, and held a religious meeting, and that between the close of the meeting and his arriving at his lodgings, about one half hour elapsed. Although this incident was not brought into the last trial directly, still it was *indirectly*, and testimony having a bearing upon the case was introduced. One witness says, that in company with her husband, she saw the deceased that evening walking with a tall man with a cloak, a broad brimmed hat, &c. With respect to this story, in addition to the consideration, that if the witness actually saw the deceased there, she does not pretend to identify the accused as the one who was walking with her, there are several bad [illegible]

[illegible] To the foregoing view of this subject, the Committee [illegible]

1. *Resolved*, That [illegible] the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that, in their opinion, the verdict of the jury, given in favour of E. K. Avery, in the late prosecution for a capital offence, ought to be confirmed in the ecclesiastical tribunal.

2. *Resolved*, That Ephraim K. Avery is innocent, in the opinion of this Conference, of any criminal intercourse with Sarah M. Cornell, and of any other act, connected with this unhappy affair, at all involving his Christian or ministerial character.

3. *Resolved*, That E. K. Avery's character pass this Conference in good standing, and that he be continued in his ecclesiastical privileges and ministerial office.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of brother Avery's confinement and afflictions, and the influence they have had upon his health and constitution, the Bishop is hereby respectfully requested, to give him such an appointment and relation to the Church, as will afford him the most favourable opportunity of recovering his health.

Signed by the Committee.

W. FISK,
JOHN LINDSEY,
DAVID KILBURN,
ISAAC BONNEY,
JOSEPH A. MERRILL,
ORANGE SCOTT,
ASA KENT.

Boston, June 11th, 1833.

The preceding report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, by the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ordered to be printed.

D. FILLMORE, *Sec'y of the Conference.*

Boston, June 11th, 1833.

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, July 6.

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

United States Bank,	3½ per cent.
North America,	3 do
Marine Insurance Company,	3 do
Union Insurance Company,	4 do
Lehigh Coal Company,	3 do
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge,	40 cents per share.

A carpenter, named Edwin Hoss, a respectable resident, met with his death, on Saturday last, in Race, near Eight street, in a sudden and awful manner. He returned from his dinner to the building upon which he was employed, and seated himself on the casement of a window in the third story, waiting for the working hour to arrive. He dropped asleep, and fell from the window, on the pavement beneath. He was taken up dead, having been killed instantaneously. His head struck first: and it is not probable that he was aroused from the slumber which overtook him on the casement, until he awoke in another world.—*Phil. Gaz.*

"Sic Transit."—On Monday morning week last, at half past 4 o'clock, a gentleman left Utica, (N. Y.) in the Telegraph stage, and arrived at Albany in time for the afternoon boat—arrived in New York in time for the morning boat for Philadelphia, and reached this city at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday. Time of travelling 27 hours—sleeping 3½ hours. This is believed to be the quickest passage ever made between Utica and Philadelphia.

The editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, in noticing the late election for Brigadier General in this city, pays Col. Prevost, the successful candidate, this deserved compliment—Without intending any disrespect to his competitors, who are unknown to us, we have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very high standing, military and civil, of the truly estimable citizen upon whom the choice has fallen, having a personal knowledge of his talents, as well as of his gentlemanly feelings and deportment.

THE KENSINGTON MURDER.

The murder of Mrs. Parker, by her husband, continues to be a theme of much excitement in the northern part of the city. The following transcript from the docket of the Alderman before whom the culprit was examined, is a true statement of the facts of the case:—

Martha Parker, aged about 31 years, died at her house, back of Front street, above Otter street, Kensington, at about 8 o'clock on the morning of June 25. It appears, from evidence, that Thomas Parker, husband of the deceased, returned home from his work, near night, the 24th inst. Some words passed between him and his wife, for which he struck her over her right arm; deceased said—Look, Tom, how black you have made my arm. Thomas then struck her again on the right side of her head, with the same club or stick of wood; deceased fell flat out of the door. Thomas then drew her in and locked the door, put his wife on the bed and went up in the garret to bed. A man who lived in the room above, went down and spoke to the deceased, looked at the wound, but did not think it mortal. In the morning Parker passed through the room where his wife lay, and went to his work, where he was arrested in the forepart of the day by Benjamin Hutchinson, Esq. and fully committed. Body of deceased was examined by Doctors Prior and Goldsmith, who, on opening the head, found the skull had been fractured, by the blow on the head. Verdict of the coroner's jury, deceased came to her death by a blow or blows given to deceased by Thomas Parker, her husband.

The American Lyceum offers a premium of $500, for the best text book on Human Physiology, for the use of Schools, to be offered before the 1st of March, 1834, and to be published under their direction. The size of the book must not be less than 200 pages duodecimo, nor greater than 250. The manuscripts may be sent, without expense of postage, to either of the committee—viz Wm. C. Woodbridge, Boston; Seth P. Staples, Esq., Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, or Dr. John D. Russ, New York; and the names of the authors written in a sealed note accompanying their respective MSS. It is proposed by the Lyceum to raise $3000, and found a seminary for the supply of instructors of Schools, at which the students are to pay their expenses by teaching and manual labor.

Absurd.—Among the thousand and one stories which are now circulating among the opponents of Mr. Avery, the Fall River Monitor states that there is now living in the town of Providence, a female by the name of Maria Snow Cornell—and that there is now no doubt, but this is the identical girl spoken of by the witnesses on the stand in the trial of Avery, as Maria Snow at one place, as Maria Cornell at another, and as Maria S. Cornell at a third.

If this be the case, why have not the people of Providence ascertained the fact, as soon as the citizens of Fall River? The idea is preposterous. Why did not this invisible Maria Cornell make herself known during the trial?—or, if she had been disinclined to that exhibition of her character which would have been consequent upon her discovery, would she not have been known to many who would have made the revelation? Most assuredly. The editor of the Fall River paper has gone off into the sublime on this subject. He asks —"Lives there on earth a fiend, a devil in human form, who would resort to such a measure for any purpose whatever?" To which we would reply—Lives there an a—s in the country that can be credulous enough to believe so palpable a fabrication?—*Philad. Gaz.*

The bathing establishment on Long Branch, opposite Tuckerton, has been leased to Mr. James Hickey, of this city, who is now prepared to receive visitors. This is a favourite situation with sea bathers, and Mr. H. is well and favourably known as a caterer. The establishment off Manahawkin, is also an excellent house. This situation also possesses every facility and accommodation for the entertainment of the guests. At Cape May there will be many visitors this season. We hear already of parties and clubs making preparations for a short residence at Kitchen's, Hughes' and McKenzie's, and it can scarcely be doubted that the island will be full of life and bustle. We regard sea bathing as one of the greatest of luxuries.

Melancholy Accident.—We understand that a Mr. Hay and his wife, aged about 70, in passing over Hanover bridge, in a wagon, a few days since, met an unruly colt, which came up to the wagon, and by some means got entangled with the lines. The horse of Mr. Hays became frightened, and precipitated himself and Mrs. Hays off the bridge. Mrs. H. was killed almost instantly. Mr. Hays saved himself by jumping from the wagon. The horse was also killed.—*Woodbury (N. J.) Jour.*

Epitome of the Times.

American Invention.—We were shown this morning some specimens of cloth, made at Boston, of which a component part is Indian Rubber. It constitutes an excellent article for rainy weather, as it resists and sheds rain. Specimens of the fabric may be seen at the Coffee House.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, in this state, when the sum is under five dollars and thirty-three cents, passed by the late Legislature and approved by the Governor, went into operation on the 4th of July.

In the course of nine weeks, ending with the 24th of June, seven hundred and ninety-three dogs were taken under the ordinance. Of these, seven hundred and fifty-three were killed; and forty restored to their owners. From this, we may calculate the proportion between the worthless curs that infest our streets, and the animals thought worth keeping.

A gentleman who has just returned to Boston, from a tour to the White Mountains, says their summits are covered with an unusual quantity of snow; and that in some of the hollows, it is thirty feet in depth. An avenue to the summit of Mount Washington was so nearly finished, that a few days of favourable weather would be sufficient for its completion, when the access will be rendered much easier.

Some of the editors appear quite savage because a young lady kissed Black Hawk's son—what if she did? An old lady kissed a cow once, and no one was offended except the cow.

The American Nankeen is said to be superior even to the best Chinese, for its firmness of texture, and its durability of colour. After the expiration of present contracts, the nankeens will be made of the customary width; and will be sold by the yard instead of the piece.

Some punning wag at Albany, N. Y., has been giving the President and Vice President a rather novel employment. Being asked by a militia officer, from the country, whether the Executive and Mr. Van Buren were to come to make a *stay*, he replied they would both stop together, and thus make a *pair of stays*.

Some days since, a man named Morris Roberts was murdered near Lynchburg, Va. Extreme anxiety on the part of one Hartwell M. Doss, to discover the murderer, has rendered himself suspected, but he has escaped. He is described as a small man, with light coloured eyes, a down cast look, and when confused, quite incessantly. He is between 45 and 50 years old.

On Friday last, a coloured woman was arrested in New York; and, being unable to procure security for her appearance, committed to prison for bigamy. She had been pre-warned of the consequences, but she was too enamoured to be advised. The revised statutes of New York provide that all such offences are punishable by incarceration in the state prison.

Some time since, a young man of respectability was entrusted with $7000, to be taken to New Orleans; but being unfortunately induced by a set of gamblers to speculate in their nefarious practices, had lost every penny of it. The feelings which must have filled his breast at this breach of trust, should be a warning to others, as they certainly are a punishment to himself.

On Friday evening week, a soldier, stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York, and belonging to company D. 4th regiment of artillery, was drowned while bathing in the East River. He was taken up in about fifteen minutes; but, strange to say, he was perfectly lifeless, although he did not sink. His name was Thayer.

George Krebbs, confined in the prison at Orwigsburg, whose arrest on a charge of obtaining cash on a forged note, from the Miners' Bank at Pottsville, we noticed last week, effected his escape on the 26th ult., by climbing over the wall of the prison yard. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered by Sheriff Rhan, for his apprehension.

The commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, on the New York station, amounting to about thirty, recently gave a dinner to Commodore Chauncey, at the City Hotel, New York, as a testimony of respect and regard on the occasion of his leaving the Navy Yard.

It is stated in the Morristown Palladium that Antoine Le Blanc, the suspected murderer of Mr. Sayre and family, attempted to break out of prison on Sunday last. He had commenced cutting a hole in the wall about four feet square, with a piece of an iron hoop, when he was detected in the act by the Sheriff, who immediately hand cuffed and secured him within the strong walls of the dungeon.

A Home Scene, for Mrs. Trollope.—We observe it stated in the London Morning Chronicle, that at the *King's Theatre*, during the whole performance, ladies were seen standing round the circle of the pit, to the shame of the men, who obstinately and ungallantly occupied the outer seats. They seemed not to feel the least remorse, and composedly gazed at well dressed and well looking ladies, whose looks implored a resting place.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The last Friday in June was the day appointed for the execution of the two murderers, Teller and Cæsar, now confined in the jail at Hartford, Conn. As the time has elapsed, the Review contends that the Sheriff has no right or power to hang the criminals. It is probable that they will be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and the question be decided by a competent tribunal.

A man, unknown, was found murdered and hanging on a tree, between Cooper and Gilman's mills, on the road leading to Calais, (Me.) on the 20th ult.

The Venango (Pa.) Democrat mentions, that a human skeleton was dug out of the bank of French Creek, a few days since, by some hands at work on the canal. The bones have every appearance of having lain a long series of years undisturbed, perhaps more than half a century. They were of a very large size.

Parents who infuse into the minds of their daughters the idea that the attainment of a rich husband should be considered the *summum bonum* of their existence, are as much guilty of selling their children, as are the parents of Circassia in disposing of the loveliest of their daughters for the use of the king of that country.—*Ticonderoga Whig.*

Conundrum, (for Printers.)—What is harder than earning money? *Answer.* Collecting it; and keeping it harder than both.

A person named Porter being very drunk, a friend asked what he had been about. "Only turning a little *Gin* into *Porter*," replied he.

Happiness.—As well might a planet, revolving round a sun, expect to have perpetual daylight in both hemispheres, as a man may expect, in this life, to enjoy happiness throughout, unmixed with sorrow and pain.

A Serviceable Coffin.—Talking of iron coffins, an Irishman observed, "Ah, that is a coffin that will last a man all his life!"

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London, is reported to have once had an income of £70,000 per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country—his wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.

The population of China is reported to be 362,000,000. Pekin, the capital, is said to contain 5,000,000 human beings.

Large quantities of wheat, oats, and potatoes, are actually arrived at this port from England and Ireland.—*Quebec Gaz.*

A Calculation.—Some pains-taking citizen has made a calculation that there are about 400,000 cigar smokers in the United States that puff away 9,000,000 of dollars annually. The same calculator makes 600,000 chewers, and 500,000 snuffers, whose amiable propensities cost annually 7 millions.

He is a great simpleton, who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it creates more wants than it supplies.

The wretches who have lost their haunts at the Five Points, New York, by the razing of many of the houses there, have congregated in groups in various parts of that city. One of these confederacies was discovered on Friday evening last at Corlaer's Hook, and its members—among them many white girls, five of whom were under eighteen years of age—sent to the watch-house for adjudication.

A foreigner, by the name of Caffrey, was drowned in Black River, near Watertown, N. Y. on the 24th ult. He had gone into the water with several others to bathe, and inadvertently got beyond his depth. He was a painter by trade.

Henry Hone, Esq. of New York, has become associated with John I. Mumford, Esq. in the editorial department of the Standard. Mr. Hone is represented as an elegant writer, and a gentleman of extensive literary attainments.

The administration party in Armstrong county, have nominated Jacob Allshouse, as a candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Allshouse was a member of the last Legislature.

A man by the name of Vanderhoof, was drowned near Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J. during the late heavy freshet in the Raritan. He, in company with another man, was carried out in the current, in a small boat, which was swamped—the other escaped with great difficulty.

At the police court of Boston, a few days since, one George Eddes, was ordered to find bail for his appearance at the next Municipal Court for trial, on a charge of having stolen four dickies and a handkerchief.—The fellow was no doubt scarce of linen, and wanted to appear genteel. At the same time Benjamin Drummond was bound over for stealing a horse and wagon from James Green, jr. of Chelsea.

A ten dollar counterfeit note on the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore is now in circulation. It is dated December 4, 1830; letter B, No. 658; W. W. Taylor, President; G. T. Dunbar, Cashier. It is imitative of the old plate, but coarsely engraved, and its appearance is much darker than the genuine ones. The detection of it is not difficult, yet it were well to be cautious.

The "Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies," paid to the Treasurer of New Jersey, on Thursday last, the sum of $15,000, for the first six months running passengers &c. via said rail road, being the half yearly payment of the 30,000 stipulated by said companies to be paid to the State of New-Jersey, for privileges granted.

The dead body of a man apparently about 45 years of age, was found a few days since in the woods, near Hanover Furnace, Burlington County, N. J. He had ridden some distance in a wagon, and left it, intending to cross the woods in search of employment; but, it is supposed, lost his way there, and had starved to death. His name was John Case, and he left a wife and two sons at Peterson, N. J. The verdict returned by the jury, was accidental death.

A [illegible] containing a lady and her [illegible] father, was upset in Pearl street, New York, on Sunday evening, in consequence of careless driving. The young lady was thrown out with such violence as to break her leg in three places. The [illegible] escaped with little injury; he was under the influence of liquor.

The farmers and mechanics of Beaver county, have formed a ticket for the ensuing fall election. They nominate for the Senate, John A. Scroggs, Esq. and for the House of Representatives, Messrs. Abner Lacock and John Clarke.

The Honesdale Inquirer describes a new style of fishing, which was first experimented upon during the late freshet. As a raft pitched over a dam across the Lackawaxen, below that borough, the forward end, as is usual, ploughed under water, and when it arose and the water drained off, about twenty fine suckers were seen floundering on the timber, and were easily secured.

A letter from New Haven, (Conn.) says, that on the night of the 28th ult. the Post Office of Woodbury was broken into and robbed of all the letters received there that day and those of the day previous intended for the Southern mail. Some of them were subsequently found in the grave yard, opened. Thirty dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

As four gentlemen were returning in a barouche from Reading, Pa. on Wednesday last, the horse attempted to run off. One of them, in attempting to seize the reins, which were broken in restraining him, was run over, but was not much injured. Another was severely cut in the leg; and the other two, who remained in the barouche, were carried furiously down hill; and at the corner of Richard street, the vehicle upset, and both of them were dashed to the ground, receiving considerable but not dangerous injury.

THE CHOLERA is making sad ravages among our citizens of the West. The following announcement from Dr. Drake, is from the latest arrivals from Cincinnati.

"Since my note of yesterday, I have heard of several deaths from Cholera, and met with many new cases of bowel complaint. Two cases of Cholera, which are likely to prove fatal, were evidently excited by the use of cathartic medicines, taken by the patients without the advice of their physicians. Such occurrences should put people on their guard about tampering with medicines of an active kind. In such times as these, every man should have a medical adviser, and consult him for any kind of indisposition—as soon as it commences. This is of the utmost importance. Those who are taken ill in the night, should not wait till morning, before they send out to their physicians. *A delay of two or three hours only, after vomiting commences, may be the cause of death.*

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Cin'ti, Saturday noon, June 22.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. publishes the following:

Interments.—Interments on Tuesday at the Catholic Cemetery 42, and at the Protestant 13—total 55. There is an evident decline in the number of deaths, and it is fondly hoped that to-morrow's report will show a much greater decline, as we believe that it has its regular increase, until the 15th or 16th day, and as quickly subsides.

Nashville, June 18th.—Since our last two or three deaths have taken place in town, of cholera, and it is probable that for some days to come cases may occasionally occur, but there is reason to hope that the pestilence no longer prevails immediately amongst us as an epidemic. In the country, however, it still continues its ravages, though not to any very considerable extent.

Fourteen convicts in the Penitentiary have fallen victims to its violence, and nearly the whole, about eighty, have suffered more or less from the disease.

Memphis, June 12.—The superintendent of the public grave-yard, reports about twenty burials in the last week, ending on Monday evening. Several of these individuals were carried off after only three hours of what they considered serious illness—all of them in two or three days at most.

Lexington.—On the 17th there were 12 or 15 deaths, and in the neighboring towns the disease was prevailing to an alarming extent. We understand also, that it has made its appearance in several towns in Indiana.

The Observer of the 19th says, the cholera has so far abated as to afford a cheering prospect of its shortly leaving that ill-fated city entirely. For the previous four days there had been but few new cases.

Maysville, June 17th.—Total deaths in Maysville, 45. Total deaths of citizens of Maysville, from cholera, from the 20th May to the 17th June, here and in the neighborhood, 52.

The Eagle of the 20th says, the disease still continues in that place, but a good deal of its violence has abated. From the 13th to the 20th, there had been two deaths. Several new cases were reported on the 20th, but none of a violent character.

Flemingsburg.—The town of Flemingsburg has suffered severely by Cholera.

Fleming County.—The ravages of Cholera in some parts of Fleming county have been appalling in the extreme. Whole families have been literally cut off in the course of 48 hours, and consigned to a common grave, without the winding sheet or coffin. One family, Mr. Sander's, composed of 15 individuals, lost 14.

Palmyra, Ten.—The disease had raged with great violence, but was subsiding at the last accounts, which are to the 11th. Up to that period there had been, in that village alone, between 70 and 80 deaths.

Millersburg, Ky.—The disease appeared at Millersburg on the evening of the 10th, and the next day there were three deaths and 7 or 8 additional cases.—A letter states, that the physicians were paralyzed with fear, and recommended instant flight to the citizens. The advice was followed, and by noon of that day, the dead and dying were deserted. The letter continues: "the result was as might have been expected. Out of 11 cases but one recovered. Had our physicians stood firm, as was their duty, the result might have been different. They left us in the hour of danger, and fled like poltroons, without striking a blow." The disease, which made so terrible an onset in Millersburg, soon spent its fury there. On the 15th and 16th there had been but 1 fatal case.

Georgetown, Ky.—The same paper mentions that the ravages of the cholera had been very severe in Georgetown, but that it had abated.

Several fatal cases of cholera had occurred at Winchester, Ky. The inhabitants have in consequence fled.

There has been a death by cholera, near Conemaugh, in Cambria county, Pa. The subject was a stranger, a passenger in a canal boat, who had recently left Cincinnati. He had complained of indisposition for some days previous to his death.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Louisville, June 21:—"The steamboat Orleans has just arrived, bringing doleful accounts of the ravages of the cholera at New Orleans. She buried twelve of her cabin passengers at Smithland." Another account says that seventeen of the passengers were buried before she reached the falls.

The Mount Holly Herald furnishes the following authentic account of Clough's attempt to escape:—"On Thursday last, Clough was overheard in an attempt to effect a breach in the wall of his cell. He had been considerably indisposed, and was still labouring under much debility. This circumstance he doubtless apprehended would allay suspicion. He was confined in the cell occupied by Williams, the Pick-pocket, who about a year since broke from our prison, was retaken, and subsequently detected in the act of effecting a second by perforating the wall. It had never been repaired, and Clough, aided by a pewter spoon, a stone, and two small blocks of wood, commenced operations at the same place, and must have succeeded at night-fall, had he not been detected. The wall is about two feet, more than half of which was overcome—and as it opened into the yard, he would certainly have got off, as the walls could easily have been scaled. Soon after beginning, the discovery was made, and his operations noted; always resuming his work when any commotion was observed, particularly when the pump was visited. On being told that he must enter the dungeon, he averted his determination not to comply—that he would not be taken in alive. He was, however, placed there, when he attempted to starve himself, which he persisted in for about 34 hours, when his resolution gave way to the cravings of an empty stomach."

From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

EDITORS—POSTAGE—LETTERS.

The proposition to give Editors letters free of Postage, which we made some few days since, meets with favour in many quarters—and the only argument advanced against it is, that no class of citizens ought to be allowed exclusive privileges, or be made a privileged class.

The truth of this assertion no one will deny,—but if partially opening the Post Office to editors is granting them exclusive privileges, then already are we thus endowed, for newspapers come to us free at present, while the community pay postage.

But there is no exclusive grant of privilege, because this privilege given to them is beneficial to the whole community, and the People are more benefitted than the Editors. Newspapers will not be diminished in price, whether letters are received by Editors free or not. But if letters can be received by Editors "free," their means of obtaining information will be such that the Public will have better news, more certain, more distinct and more interesting. The public also can order newspapers without subjecting themselves to postage.

The transmission of money through the Post Office to pay for newspapers is a serious tax upon the People. Make such letters free, and the people are benefitted, not the newspapers.

To argue against the abuses of a grant ought not to affect the justice of the grant. Guard the grant as much as possible. At the worst the abuses can be but few. And in reply to the Globe we say, if an anonymous writer desires to libel another, the charges of a postage will not restrain him. Besides, two-thirds of the correspondents from Washington, are members of Congress, of all parties,—and already they have the franking privilege, and undoubtedly do their share of "libelling," whether they belong to the Jackson or other parties. If, however, a man cannot stand abuse in this country, and the press is to be restricted because many Editors are disposed that way, we are falling into unlucky times.

We reiterate then, Editors gain but little from such a grant. Their newspapers are as high now as they will be then. But then the People will pay no postage in ordering newspapers or in sending money—none for commercial correspondence, none for letters from all parts of the Union relating to public affairs, statistics, &c., for the newspapers will take means to have such letters as a matter of course. Of the letters received by us now, two-thirds are "paid" by the People who send them—and so every Editor in the U. States will probably say of his own business.

Early Genius.—The New York Standard of Tuesday, mentions the arrest of a French lad, about 14 years of age, an apprentice to a hair dresser, on a charge preferred against him by his master, of robbing a gentleman who called in to get shaved, of $45.—Whilst the operation was going on, the young rogue had employed himself in brushing his coat, at which time he must have abstracted the money from his pocket book, which contained several hundred dollars besides. The gentleman did not discover his loss till about three hours afterwards, when he hastened immediately back and informed the Barber of the circumstances, and that he suspected the boy who had made himself so busy about his coat was the thief. The youngster, however, stoutly denied it, and offered to be searched, but there was something in his manner that convinced his master that all was not right, and he determined on keeping a strict eye over his proceeding, which resulted in his detecting him in the course of the afternoon, in taking the money from a place in the yard, where he had probably secreted it, immediately after the theft. He was committed to Bridewell.

Montreal, June 25.—Capt. Back.—We are much gratified to state that accounts have been received by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, of the safe and prosperous progress of Capt. Back and his adventurous band of heroic companions, who reached Sault St. Mary's on the 11th May, in perfect health, and without experiencing any accident. They passed about the 15th May, Michipicoten, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the north side of Lake Superior, having accomplished a journey of 1000 miles in the short space of twenty-one days.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Gazette of Monday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Champlin, arrived here yesterday from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 23d, and brings London papers of the evening of the 21st. From those papers the editors of the Gazette have made a summary, and a few extracts.

The most important occurrence in England, was the tremendous meeting at Birmingham, the particulars of which are noted below.

The North American Colonial Association had a conference with Secretary Stanly on the 20th ult.

An early prorogation of Parliament was said to be resolved on by ministers.

[From the London Traveller of May 21.]

The great Birmingham meeting, at Newhall Hill, took place yesterday, according to Mr. Attwood's letter of summons to the field. Upwards of 30,000 persons were present on this occasion, exceeding, by many thousands, the number of those who attended the grand meeting on the same spot last May. We have not space to give the detailed report this evening, but must content our readers with a brief notice of the event. The immense concourse was addressed at length by Mr. T. Attwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. B. Hadley. Various resolutions were put, and carried unanimously, condemnatory of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, who had betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. A petition to the King, praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, was also agreed to without a dissentient voice. Other petitions to the legislature were also adopted, having for their object the reduction of taxation, and the repeal of the corn laws. The meeting finally dispersed, having continued the whole of the proceedings in perfect order and regularity, and Birmingham remained quite tranquil.

It is impossible to contemplate the unanimity and determined spirit of this great assemblage without coming to the conviction that unless a change of Ministry shortly occurs, convulsions of a nature frightful to look forward to, must inevitably take place. The government has given a giant's strength to a mere dwarf, and upon their heads rest the consequences of allowing organised bands of people to overawe the executive. It is quite clear the demands of the country for relief from a pressure of taxation, are so overwhelming, that no administration can now hold office without resorting to an immediate reduction of public burdens, in order effectually to enlist the moderate men to oppose the designing acts of the party of the movement.

House of Commons, May 20.—*Colonial Slavery.*—Lord Chandos, seeing the noble Lord (Althorp) in his place, would take the opportunity of stating that there was a strong impression out of doors that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to persevere in the bill brought into the house for the abolition of slavery. He could not, for his own part, suppose for a moment that it was the intention of ministers to get rid of the question in such an unsatisfactory manner.

Lord Althorp said he was not aware of what impression might exist on the subject elsewhere, but he was glad the noble lord had given him that opportunity of assuring him that it was the most decided intention of his Majesty's ministers to persevere with the measure this session. (Hear, hear.)

Berlin, May 13.—Accounts received here yesterday by express, which came by way of Vienna, say that all proposals of peace have been rejected by the Egyptians, and that consequently the state of war will continue.

From the Swiss Patriot.

Soleure, Switzerland.—At a short distance from Soleure, on the high road to Lucerne, is situated the village of Zukwell. It is there, in the vicinity of a chapel, that repose the remains of Kosciusko.

Kosciusko! At this revered name Poland should arise and threaten the tyrants oppressing the land of liberty. At the very name the glorious achievements of a great general burst on our mind.

On the 3d of May, 35 Poles proceeded from Soleure in military procession to Zukwill to prostrate themselves at the altar of the Almighty, to salute the ashes of an illustrious countryman, and to celebrate the anniversary of the constitution granted on the 3d May, 1792, to the people of Poland.

The sun gave the light of its glorious rays to the noble remnant of a nation as illustrious as unfortunate.

The hospital chaplain, M. Saaner, was at Kukwill to give his pious assistance to the noble refugees.

The religious ceremony over, the Poles left the temple and knelt before the tomb containing the ashes of Kosciusko. It would be difficult to describe the solemnity of the scene on seeing the heroes of Grochek and Ostrolenska bathing with their tears, the stone containing the ashes of the hero of Poland, and swearing to march in his footsteps. Perhaps at that very moment the vile slaves of despotism were moulting with their sardonic grin, the unfortunate Poles who, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, are painfully eating the bread of slavery.

A Polish officer, in his mother tongue, briefly mentions the deeds performed by Kosciusko in behalf of his country, and gives out that noble warrior as the model they are to imitate. "Poland," says he, "is not yet annihilated; wheresoever beats a Polish heart, still exists the nationality of Poland." He then, in French, stated his satisfaction at being able to speak of liberty in the land of freedom, and to offer in the name of his countrymen, his thanks to a nation that has given them welcome and entered into their pain and suffering.—And like the people who always turned their eyes towards Sion, the children of Poland turned their faces towards the North, and saluted their country from afar.

An inhabitant of Soleure replied to this speech; he expressed the wish of the Swiss population; union, fraternity, liberty, and devotedness for those who have shed their blood in the defence of freedom.

Thus terminated a ceremony which affected deeply the numerous spectators it had called together.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Silas Richards arrived last evening, bringing London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. Paris papers of the 20th and 21st had reached London by express, bringing the important intelligence that the King of Holland had consented to an armistice, and that the navigation of the Scheldt was free.

LONDON, May 22.

Holland and Belgium.—A preliminary treaty was yesterday signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland, which, so far as it goes, will give great satisfaction to the commercial world, as well as to a great number of line-and-rule political thinkers, who deem a rupture with Holland to be uncongenial with the spirit of our national history. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequent measures in interruption of the navigation by the Dutch nation will be removed. 2. The intercourse between the respective parties will assume the same [illegible] as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons be dispensed with. 3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp prisoners of war will be sent home. 4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation. 5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free. 6. The navigation of the Meuse during the same period will be open, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

From the Morning Chronicle of the 22d.

INTERMENT OF MR. KEAN.

The funeral of Mr. Kean is appointed to take place on Saturday, at Richmond: the procession is to start at 3 o'clock. The pall will be borne by Mr. Macready, Mr. Harley, Mr. Farren, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and probably Mr. Charles Young. The mourners who will immediately follow the body will consist of the medical gentlemen who attended Mr. Kean, and a few personal friends. The inhabitants of Richmond have come forward in bodies for the purpose of testifying their respect for the deceased, by entering into a subscription to raise a monument to his memory, and making every possible preparation calculated to give effect and solemnity to the scene on Saturday. The coffin contained the body of Mr. Kean is made of old English oak, polished, with brass plate and handles, presenting a neat and substantial appearance. On the plate is engraved the following brief but modest inscription:—"Edmund Kean, died 15th May 1833, aged 55."

Mr. Mee, the chairman of the late Spafields meeting, has surrendered himself to the authorities, and for want of the sureties which were demanded of him, he was committed to the House of Correction.

From Galignani's Messenger of the 21st.

Le Temps gives the following as a rumor:—" It is said that the marriage of the Duchess of Berry with Count Lucchesi Palli, took place at Massa, in the chapel of the Spanish Consulate, three days previous to her departure for Marseilles." The same paper announces that the Viscount de Chateaubriand is going to Prague. He is said to be charged with a mission to obtain the consent of the fallen family to the Countess of Lucchesi Palli, preserving, notwithstanding the marriage, the title, rank and honors of a Princess of the blood.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

[WHE]AT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,	$5 50
do. do. do.	5 75
[WHE]AT, per bushel,	1 10
do.	[illegible]
[COR]N, per bushel,	68
[CLO]VER SEED, per bushel,	[illegible]
[TIM]OTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
[FLAXSEE]D do. do.	[illegible]
[BAR]LEY, Good, do.	1 65
[FLA]XSEED, do.	[illegible]
[OAT]S, from wagons, do.	40
[WHI]SKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	30
do. do. in bbls.	30
[COT]TON, per lb.	11
[BUT]TER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11
do. per dozen,	12
[SAL]T, Ground, per bushel,	38
fine do.	30
[LAR]D, per lb. Western,	8
[TAL]LOW, do.	24
[FLE]SH BEEF,	10
[HAM]S, Western, per lb.	8
[BAC]ON, do. do.	9
[BEE]SWAX, do.	19
[LIN]SEED OIL, do.	60
[FEA]THERS, do.	30
[CO]MMON WOOL, washed,	22 to 31
[HID]ES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17 to 17
[LEA]THER, SOLE,	21 to 24
[LUM]BER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	15 to 30
Yellow Pine,	13 to 16
Oak, joists,	11 to 12
Hemlock, do.	6 to 7
Shingles,	16 to 23

[From the United States Gazette.]

[Prices] *of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board June 27, 1833.*

[Pennsylvania] 5 per cents,	1834	103½	100
do. Girard Bank,		59	50
do. Philadelphia Insurance,		57	50
June 28, 1833.			
Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.	1854	112	100
do. 5 do.	1854	113	100
[sh]ares Girard Bank,		58½	50
do. Camden and Amboy Rail Road,		149	100
June 29, 1833.			
United States 5 per cents,		100½	100
Pennsylvania 5 per cents,	1834	103½	100
[sh]ares Newcastle Rail Road, div. off,		31	25
do. Schuylkill Navigation Co.		120	50
do. Northern Liberties,		40	30
do. Kensington Bank,		61	35
do. Manuf. and Mechanics' Bank,		31	25
July 2, 1833.			
[sh]ares Philadelphia Bank,		114½	100
do. Girard Bank,		59	50
do. [illegible]		60	50
do. Franklin Fire Insurance Co.		64	50
do. American Fire Insurance Co.		146	100
do. North America Bank,		460	400
do. Mechanics' Bank,		54	35
do. U. S. Bank,		109½	100
do. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,		60	50

[ATKINSON'S SATURDAY] EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, July 6, 1833.

[M]ARRIED—On Wednesday evening, July 3d, by [the] Rev. Mr. Hughes, at St. John's Church, JOSEPH [R.] CHANDLER, Editor of the United States Gazette, to Mrs. MARIA H., daughter of BENJAMIN [...], all of this city.

[N]OTICE.—BOOK OF NATURE. [W]e are in the constant receipt of letters, tendering [subsc]riptions to the *Book of Nature*, and promising [payme]nt at some future day. To such we reply, expli[citly], that this periodical is of so expensive a charac[ter th]at no subscription will be taken unless the price [of o]ne year is tendered in *advance*, or unless prompt [paym]ent is *guaranteed by a responsible agent*. When [nam]es are forwarded to the order of agents, both agent [and s]ubscriber will be held responsible. tf.

"Stop my Paper."

[...] says a subscriber whose name has been on our [books] for several years. Contrary to our usual rule, [we a]llowed his arrearages to increase to thirteen dol[lars]. We knew him to be an honest man, and thought [the o]mission to pay might be owing to neglect. We [wante]d money to pay for paper—to journeymen—for [every]thing—for the thousand articles necessary for our [publi]cation, and we sent him a bill. He flew into a [passi]on, forwarded the money, and says "Stop my pa[per. "]I have been a *patron* of your's," says he, "for [...] years—you hav[e] never lost a cent by me—I pay [m]y debts—I send you my dues—but stop my pa[per."]

[...] than this there can be nothing more unreasonable. [A] friend of ours has been a subscriber for five years, [...]rue; but what are subscribers worth, who will not [pay?] He never forwarded us a cent until he was [asked]. He read notice after notice, that we wanted [money]—he knew his subscription was due; and when [we as]k for our own, he gets angry. "Stop my pa[per"—]so we will, and with pleasure. We ask no [such] patronage who, by his acts, declares that the [lab]ourer is not worthy of his hire." We regard no [one] as our friend and patron, who withholds from us [what is] just due.

[Th]e appearance of the second number of the *Book [of] Nature*,—which has been eagerly looked for—[...]tiates the expectation of its future excellence, [and] the original promise of the work so clearly be[ld] forth. The present number abounds with finished [emb]ellishments, and instructive contents. Of the [form]er, we might specify the superb and large engrav[ings] of Quadrupeds, (including the Sukotyro and Ele[phant]), Ornithology, embracing seven birds; Concho[logy], an exquisitely delicate array of shells; Ichthyo[logy], &c. The plate of Botany, is peculiarly elabo[rate].

[Ju]dging from the cordial commendations which the [work] has received from the very best class of the [Ame]rican press, we cannot but feel assured that its [merits] are great and unequivocal. Such a mass of [testim]ony in its favour, must be conclusive. The suf[frage] accorded to it seem universal; and the adage is [well e]stablished, that "what every body says must be [true."]

[Th]e Charleston, S. C. Rail Road approaches rapid[ly to] a completion. The stock which, four months [ago] was at 30 and 40 per cent. below par, has within [the la]st month or two risen gradually, until it has far [excee]ded its par value. Purchasers are freely found [at 10]2½, and in some instances, 105 has been offered [and] refused. About ninety miles of the road—two [third]s of the whole distance—have been completed, and [are i]n successful operation. Steam cars, conveying [the m]ail, as well as passengers and freight, run daily [betwee]n Augusta and Blackville.

[M.] M. Noah, Esq. of New York, as we understand, [is ab]out to issue proposals for publishing in that city, [a se]mi-weekly paper, for the purpose of advocating the [clai]ms of JUDGE MCLEAN, for the next Presidency. [Mr.] Noah is a vigorous, chaste and facetious writer, [and] he can scarcely fail of making any paper, with [whic]h he may be connected, eminently successful.

[W]e regret to state, that on Sunday last, Mr. WASH[INGTO]N IRVING met with a serious accident. It is [hope]d, however, that it will not have a fatal termina[tion]. The particulars, as detailed in the New York [Ame]rican, are as follows:—In driving a one horse [wag]on down a steep and rocky hill in West Chester, [the h]orse became alarmed, ran away, and overturning [the] wagon, threw Mr. IRVING, and a nephew who [was] with him, among the rocks. They were both [stunn]ed, so as to be for some time unconscious. The [neph]ew recovered first, and found his uncle lying [in a] state senseless. After some time, he succeeded [in a]rousing Mr. I., who was then with the assist[ance] of a chance passer by, conveyed to a neighbor[ing h]ouse and bled; and thence to his nephew's house [at T]arrytown, where he was left on Sunday evening [with]out as yet any unpleasant symptoms having oc[curre]d.

[Th]e long talked of visit of the President to the girls of [Low]ell, Mass. was accomplished on Thursday the 27th [ult.] He was received by a military escort and a very [long] procession, composed of young women employ[ed in] the Factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a [great] number of citizens. The sight is represented as [one] of the most imposing that could be presented in [New] England, the young women, numbering about [...], being neatly dressed in white; with different co[loure]d sashes designating the different establishments [to wh]ich they are attached—their countenances ex[pressi]ve of happiness, contentment, and independence, [and] their deportment graceful and modest. They [were] formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in [lengt]h and were marshalled by the overseers of their [sever]al rooms. After the President and suite had pas[sed, t]he Procession countermarched and followed him [through] the village to the Merimack Hotel, where he [aligh]ted.

The warm season, in this meridian, has come down upon us powerfully and suddenly. A part of this week has been marked by intense heat. This is, in a measure, required by the husbandman, for the proper advancement of his crops; but in town it falls with severity upon the human system, and seems to make languid the arm of industry and enterprise. The rich and the indolent hie to the watering places, or seek the quiet of some country seat, where they may drink in the purest air, and be regaled with delightful prospects. Passing over hot pavements and walls, the transit of the breeze seems often like the draught of a moderately heated furnace. To many, at such a season, the night brings restlessness and disquiet.—Here, therefore, a shower of rain is, of all things, the most acceptable. It cools the long array of brick walks,—it bestows upon the trees in the streets and squares, a fresher verdure, and brightens up the whole metropolis into a cheerful smile.

It is common, about this time of the year, for editors and physicians to indulge in dietetic homilies; and we very believe that the custom is a good one, and that its observance is especially honourable. What is life without health? and who would relinquish the enjoyment arising from sound physical powers, for the sake of some temporary gratification at the table? The chaste THOMSON has very happily alluded to the pleasure we speak of, in the following stanza:—

> Oh, who can paint the vigourous joys of health!
> Unclogged the body, unobscured the mind;
> The morning rises bright, with pleasing stealth,
> The temperate evening falls serene and kind.
> In health the wiser brutes true gladness find:
> See how the lambkins frisk along the meads,
> As spring comes on and wakes the balmy wind;
> Rampant with life, their joy all joy exceeds.
> And what but high-strung health such dancing pleasence breeds?

To those, therefore, who would properly cherish the greatest of earthly blessings, a few words of caution may not be inappropriate, at the present time. In large towns, especially, the monition is demanded.—We see that a virulent epidemic is raging in our country, and experience has proved that many kinds of diet are calculated to enhance its progress. Let such food be abandoned, or but sparingly used. No physician in common practice is uninformed on the subject; and the counsel of this profession should be especially sought at the present time. Indulgence of the palate should be avoided; and all unnatural excitements carefully guarded against. The period is favourable for the adoption of salutary regimen; and they who enforce its propriety and necessity, deserve to be thanked for their watchfulness.

The exhibitions of Monsieur Saubert, at the Arch Street Theatre, on Monday and Thursday evenings, continue to attract overflowing houses. The dexterity of the exhibitor, is worthy of all admiration, and his extraordinary feats astonish every beholder. Mons. Saubert possesses great powers of deception. His feats of legerdemain are exceedingly interesting and amusing.

If the editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium is ambitious to obtain the post of jester to President Jackson, or that of clown to Mr. Fogg's company of Equestrians, now at that place, we will give our certificate that he possesses abundant qualification, for either office. It is lamentable that his wit should be circumscribed in so small a sphere as the columns of a 7 by 9 weekly.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The *sixth* number of TANNER's splendid Universal Atlas has just appeared. It contains a map of Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Russia in Europe, and one of Sweden and Norway. These maps are superbly executed; the finest lines are drawn with clearness and precision; the colours are remarkably vivid and distinct; and the whole appearance of the work indicates how justly deserved is the high reputation which Mr. Tanner has acquired as a patient and gifted artist.

EMMA, a novel, in two duodecimo volumes, has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard. This, we believe, is the last of Miss Austin's works, not previously republished in this country. The celebrity of the authoress, as a forcible and interesting writer, is such, that we need say little of this work. It will be generally read and generally admired.

The same publishers have also this day issued an edition of Youth's *Elements of Geometry*, revised and corrected by M. Floy, Junr. A. B. This work, we are informed is much better adapted to the purposes of instruction, than any previously published elucidating the science; and its propositions and problems are not less correctly explained. Copious and impressive notes have been added by the editor.

An address to the Young, by John Foster, author of Decision of Character, has just been published in a very neat and portable form, by Messrs. Key & Biddle, of this city.

John Foster is allowed by men of all parties, political and religious, to be one of the most original and vigorous thinkers of the age. His well tried talents, his known freedom from cant and fanaticism, and the importance of the subject discussed, strongly commend this book to the attention of that interesting class to whom it is addressed. All his writings are worthy of careful and repeated perusal; but his essay on "Decision of Character" and this "Address to the Young," should be the companions of all young persons who are desirous of intellectual and moral improvement.

The first number of J. S. Littell's Law Library, which was issued on Saturday, commends itself strongly to the notice and support of every legal practitioner. The work is under the direction of two eminent members of the Philadelphia Bar, and will increase in value with age. The materials for the Library are copious and needed; and we hope that they will be placed before a goodly number of subscribers, for their especial benefit and behoof. "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man."

We perceive by the last number of the *Christian Index*, that its publication will hereafter be discontinued in this city. The paper will be transferred to Washington, (Ga.) where it will be carried on, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. JESSE MERCER.

Of the Index, as a journal displaying high ability, and vigorous moral action, it is unnecessary to speak.—The gentleman who has been so long concerned in its editorship, Rev. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D.—is well known as a divine of fine classic attainments—an eloquent writer,—a persuasive speaker, and a pastor, affectionately beloved by his people. Under his control, a new journal, to be called the *Religious Narrator*, will shortly be issued. We commend it to the kind patronage of the Christian community, in the full assurance that every lover of good writing and pious sentiment, will find in its perusal a pleasure and a reward.

The second number of the beautiful *American* Library of History, which Messrs. Collins and Hannay, of New York, have just commenced, embraces a History of the Florentine Republic, and of the Age and Rule of the Medici. The work has been prepared by the veteran poet, Signor LORENZO L. DAPONTE, Professor of Italian Literature, in the University of New York. The fruitful subject which has thus fallen under his hands, he has discussed and presented with great faithfulness. Himself a native of Italy, familiar with her literature and history, he has treated the latter with impartiality and clearness. Those who have been delighted in looking over the rich translations of Roscoe, from the Medici, or been interested in the country where are laid the scenes of so many of the Hundred Tales in the sparkling *Decameron* of Boccaccio, will find themselves amply repaid by purchasing and perusing the unvarnished historical records of that classic land. They will find in it the romance of reality, and be ready, before they lay the volume down, to say with Byron:

> ———"Truth is strange—
> Stranger than fiction."

The Messrs. Harpers have accomplished the publication of the fifth volume of Miss Edgeworth's Tales and Novels. The superior style in which these inestimable productions are presented to the public, seems to enhance the value which their noble sentiments and high moral tone, have so long established.

The same publishers have given "The Young Crusoe," by Mrs. Hofland, which forms No. 12 of that interesting series, the Boys' and Girls' Library. We cannot imagine how these works, with their illustrative engravings, so captivating to the youthful reader, can be got up so cheaply as they are.

The Journal of a Residence at the Court of London, from the pen of Mr. RUSH, which has just been issued by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard of this city, will be found a very interesting and instructive volume. The writer guides his pen with a patriotic impulse, his views of things are unwarped by prejudice, or undue admiration; he records, sententiously, his impressions of whatever passes under his observation, without fear or favor. There is a spirit of freedom and an air of cultivated taste, discernible in its pages, worthy of respect and imitation.

Eastern editors are famous for fish stories. In working up marvellous accounts of sea monsters, they are so much at home, that nobody dare enter the field with them. Northern editors are sometimes happy in finding a prolific snake, and the corps of the west are not bad at Trollopising Kentucky boatmen; but these are no kind of a "circumstance" to such fellows as the down easters. The latest marvel on record, is from the wag of the Barnstable Journal, who, with all imaginable gravity, tells the following shark story:—

The crew had been out on the passage three days, when there was a shark observed following them, in the track of the vessel. It is a fact, or a superstitious idea that sailors have imbibed, that when these fish are seen in chase of a vessel, especially if there is sickness on board, attracted it is supposed by the scent, (their olfactories being very acute) the death of the individual is almost certain. The crew, however, did not wholly yield to despondency, but formed the determination to destroy the shark, which had continued after them, then, six days. They succeeded on the morning of the seventh, by leading him into the bite of a rope with a bait, which they used for the purpose, and took him in on the vessel's deck. Here he was compelled to be, disarmed of every means of defence, enduring the torments that his captors felt disposed to inflict, for an hour or more.

After their curiosities had been satisfied with examining and tormenting their prey, his head was severed from his body, and the body thrown into the ocean, when, to their surprise and astonishment, the headless body drifted into the track of the vessel, and continued its course as formerly, the distance of three miles, according to the best judgment of the crew. The head was then thrown over, which, with the body, soon disappeared.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL was opened at Roanoke (Va.) his late residence, by Judge Leigh, in the presence of Judge Tucker, and one or two other gentlemen. The following are the principal, and probably the only devises:—

To Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh of Halifax, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh's son, John Randolph Leigh, a small boy, five thousand dollars.

To John Wickham, Esq. of this place, some plate and a horse or two.

The remainder of his estate—lands, negroes, &c. to the son of his niece, Mrs. Bryant of Gloucester, daughter of John Coalter Esq.

Judge Leigh and Judge Tucker, are the Executors. This will was made subsequent to his return from Russia, and was dated in January, 1832.

Our informant says that he has not himself seen the will, but that he gives us the report believed at Charlotte Court House. This will be offered for probate at the next Charlotte Court. It is the same that was left in Judge Leigh's possession. An examination is yet to be made among Mr. Randolph's private papers.

The name of our correspondent and his official situation at Charlotte Court House, induces us to place the utmost confidence in the correctness of this statement.

Mr. Randolph, it is said, has left two or three wills, one dated in 1821, by which he directed the manumission of his slaves—and another in March, 1832. The former of these, is the one to which he was understood to refer, when he requested at Philadelphia that the provisions of a previous will should be carried into effect.

On his late visit to Harvard College, the President was addressed by President Quincy, who explained the circumstances attending the foundation of the University, and its present situation. To this address, the President made a very brief reply. A salutatory address in Latin was delivered by Mr. Bowen of the Senior class. After the degree had been conferred by the President, the exercises were closed by the singing of a hymn written for the occasion by Hon. Judge Story. The officers and students were afterwards presented to the President of the United States, at the mansion of President Quincy.

The numerous friends, in this city, of the Rev. Dr. MILLEDOLER will learn, with sorrow, that while attending the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Kuypers, in New York, on Monday afternoon, at the North Church he fell into the open vault, and was seriously injured.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 28.—Received from		*Received from*	
Dr. Dan. L. Green,	$5 00	Amos Branch,	1 00
John D. Doughty,	2 00	post. 25—nett 75 cts. for 5 months.	
Jacob S. Vangorden,	3 00	A. T. Goodwin,	3 00
James Carr, Esq.	5 00	post. 75 cts. nett 2 25	
R. Alden, Esq.	6 00	R. Tanner, Esq.	9 00
J. W. Bond, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Hancock, Esq.	2 00
Levin Powell, Esq.	2 00	P. Humphreys, Esq.	5 00
J. B. Myers,	5 00	Isaac Lyon,	2 00
June 29.		*July 2.*	
Josiah Bishop,	2 00	Edmund S. Howell,	1 25
Albert Beardsley,	2 00	Sherman Clark,	2 00
Wm. Sharn,	4 00	Jno. Darlington,	2 00
Brooks Vermilyea,	2 00	Jno. Iveson,	12 00
Budgham Russell, esq.	1 00	Jonathan Nixon,	5 00
James Morris, Esq.	2 00	J. C. Bridgforth, Esq.	4 00
E. H. Lapham, Esq.	3 00	E. B. Rothmahler, esq.	6 75
C. Noble, Esq.	2 00	*July 3.*	
E. Dean, Esq.	2 00	N. B. Knapp,	5 00
Henry F. W. Shultz,	5 00	Chas. Vanderford,	5 00
J. W. Patten, Esq.	2 00	Job Roker,	2 00
J. A. Judd, Esq.	2 00	Saubert R. Greene,	2 00
W. Mosher, Esq.	1 00	Chas. Berry, Esq.	5 00
Samuel Snyder, Esq.	5 00	J. C. M'Cown, Esq.	2 00
Daniel Lando, Esq.	5 00	Ethan Alling, Esq.	5 00
James Wells, Esq.	2 00	Lyman Odell, Esq.	1 00
James Peacock, Esq.	5 00	Rich. Gentry, Esq.	5 00
J. De Scelhorst, Esq.	5 00	C. Dudley, Esq.	15 50
Jo. Harrison,	2 00	J. Barnes, Esq.	2 00
July 1.		T. Fisher, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Mosher, Esq.	1 00	A. G. Evans, Esq.	5 00
J. S. Rockwell, Esq.	2 00	Samuel Sampson,	2 00
Wm. M. Rumple,	5 00	S. W. Dederick, Esq.	3 00
Thad. H. Botsford,	2 00	S. Le Compte, Esq.	2 00
John Griswold,	5 00	Adam Whann, Esq.	5 00
Asa Phillips, Esq.	1 00		

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

REV. MR. AVERY—HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Notwithstanding the unanimous acquittal of the Rev. Mr. AVERY, recently tried for the murder of SARAH MARIA CORNELL, there seems to be a disposition in the minds of some to regard him as guilty, and the most ungenerous system of persecution has been waged against him. A plea for this wanton treatment of the unhappy clergyman, is made in the alleged assertion, that during the course of the trial, no evidence was elicited rebutting the testimony of the Engineer, who stated, as his opinion, that he received a *certain pink letter*, addressed to Maria Cornell, on the 27th November, from a person who strongly resembled Mr. Avery, in dress and appearance. This seems to be the only point not satisfactorily cleared up, even to the most prejudiced, by the testimony on the part of the defence; and we are happy now in being able to lay before our readers a document which most clearly and faithfully removes every trace of suspicion from Mr. Avery, as regards any connection with that letter.—This proof has come to light since the close of the trial, the reason of which delay is also explained in the extract below. It has been placed in our possession by a gentleman of veracity and high respectability, from New England, now in this city, who received it since his absence from home, from an equally respectable gentleman residing in Newport. It is under date of Newport, June 24, 1833.

"Perhaps you have heard of Mr. Spencer's singular evidence—he lives in East Greenwich—came here last Tuesday, and Mr. Cranston told me he assisted B. Howland, Esq. in taking his deposition. Mr. C. told me at first he thought little of it; but after a close examination, and also Gen. Green's (the prosecuting attorney in the case) declaration as to the goodness of the man's character, being one of his neighbours, a shoemaker, who minds his own business, and lets the world alone, &c., Mr. C. says he believes every word of it. If I thought you had not been informed about it I would write particulars, but will say, some were reading the *trial* in his shop of the letter's being given to the *engineer*, and his *oath*, &c. Spencer wondered they should be so confident, saying, I delivered a letter on board that boat, but should not dare swear to whom, &c. They asked him when. He did not remember, but said 'twas the last time he was in Providence—looked at his bills and found Nov. 27th; said 'twas delivered to him by a stranger in Pawtucket—a pink colour—he wanted him to be particular, and he was so; delivered it on board to a man at work, between 9 and 10 o'clock. He had on blue camblet cloak, (which he borrowed of his brother) and a broad brimmed hat—the cloak and hat *presented here*. He thinks it was directed to a Cornell girl, and to the care of some other person. He spoke to his family about it after he got home, and asked if Benjamin Cornell, of East Greenwich, had a daughter at work at Fall River, &c."

East Greenwich lies on the west side of Providence River, or Bay, about 15 miles south-westerly from Providence; Pawtuxet about half way between the two places. Bristol, the place where Mr. Avery came from on Monday, 26th November, lies on the east side of the same bay, and is about 15 miles from Providence, in a south-easterly direction. Mr. A. left Bristol, Monday, 26th November, arrived at Providence at about half past 4 in the evening. Was at Providence, November 27th. Left 28th, and was, during his meetings, with his religious friends; so that there was not time nor opportunity for his going to Pawtuxet to hand the letter to Mr. Spencer.

It gives us the most heartfelt pleasure in being able to lay these facts before the public. They will be the means we feel assured, of removing every trace of suspicion as regards Mr. Avery's guilt, from every mind, and of restoring the accused to his former high standing in the community. The original of the extract we publish, may be seen at this office.

On the 15th ult. in the neighbourhood of Canton, Ohio, as Lucinda and Mary Ann Tope, daughters of Jacob Tope, Esq. were riding on horseback, they were overtaken by a thunder storm, and Lucinda and the two horses were instantly killed by lightning. The other lady providentially escaped. Lucinda was struck on the head, and the fluid passed down her back, breast, and right arm, and made three distinct holes in the saddle. She was about twenty years of age.

A machine for raising granite pillars, placed before a new building in Old Slip, New York, which had been left on Monday evening, in an insecure position, fell, soon after dark, and a poor woman passing at the time, received the whole weight of it upon her back. Her life is despaired of.

No American city has suffered so severely from cholera, as has the city of Lexington, (Ky.) within a few weeks past. The Gazette, of that city, dated on the 22d ult., informs us that the sum total of deaths, by the epidemic, from its commencement up to that time, amounts to FOUR HUNDRED! The list of names of deceased persons, is a long and sad one. The disease, however, was on the decline, although it was not deemed advisable by the medical faculty, that those who had removed from the town, should return until notified of their safety in so doing.

The harvests, in different parts of Maryland, are likely to turn out disastrously. Grain has suffered severely. The ravages of the worm or catterpillar, and prevalence of the scab, have been extensive, and the quantity of heavy rains, after the grain had partially ripened, has destroyed much by occasioning it to fall. A gentleman on West river, who, two months ago, had two hundred acres in wheat, that had every appearance of yielding over thirty bushels to the acre, wrote on Saturday last, to the editor of the Annapolis Republican—"the prospect is deplorable—the wheat has run the gauntlet completely—the scab, the catterpillar, and the rainy spell, about the time of its heading, destroyed, I am sure, a third if not half of mine." It is supposed he will not realize more than fifteen bushels to the acre.

THE LOST FOUND.—The boy, Thomas B. Wait Bedger, who has been recently advertised in the newspapers, as missing from the house of his father, B. Bedger, Esq., late editor of the New York Messenger, has been recognised in New Bedford, Mass. He is a bright, intelligent lad, about 14 years of age, and, it appears, went directly to New Bedford, in a packet sloop from New York, and had already shipped, under an assumed name, and was about to sail on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Measures have been taken to procure his release from his rash engagement, and he will be returned to his anxious and afflicted friends.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.

President Jackson and suite returned from their eastern tour, on Wednesday, the fatigue incident to the journey having proved too much for the constitution of the President. He arrived at this city from New York, and without landing at the wharf immediately took passage for Baltimore, in the steam-boat William Penn. We understand that the President formed his determination to return from the urgent solicitation of his medical advisers, who declared that further fatigue would be eminently perilous. Much disappointment will no doubt be felt by the inhabitants of many eastern towns, who had made preparations for receiving him. Mr. Van Buren accompanied the President.

THE DAY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of American Independence, on Thursday last, was, in this city very general. Most of our stores were closed, and nearly all business was suspended. A feeling of enthusiasm, proper on the occasion, seemed universally to prevail. In the morning a number of volunteer companies paraded, and in the afternoon several public dinners were eaten. Of these, that at Kochersperger's, given by the Independent Democratic citizens of the county, was by far the most numerously attended. Between seven and eight hundred persons were seated around four extensive tables, and it is supposed the number participating in the festivities was not less than one thousand. Bela Badger, Esq. presided. At Bush-hill there was another dinner, at the Masonic Hall another, at Harding's another, at La Grange another, and another at the Adelphi, given by the Philadelphia Association without Distinction of Party—all of which were respectably attended.

The day was celebrated by others, by forming private parties for short excursions on the water. Several religious denominations opened their meeting-houses for divine worship. The day was pleasant, and we have heard of no occurrence calculated to mar the pleasures of the day.

Impositions in the quality of carpenter's tools, sold in New York, are noticed by the editors of that city. English compasses, marked "N. P. Ames, Springfield, cast steel," have been bought, which, on trial, were found to be made of nothing but iron. Carpenters should be on their guard.

Clouds of locusts have lately made their appearance in Arkansas. In the forests, their course is marked by the wilted and sallow leaves of the young and tender branches which have been perforated by them for the deposit of their eggs.

PHRENOLOGY.—It is stated on good authority, that when the late Dr. Spurzheim visited the Penitentiary [...], he pointed out the two men who were leaders in the recent conspiracy and murder there, as very bad criminals. The negro Cæsar Reynolds, who, from the testimony, it appears actually committed the murder, he noticed when at some distance, and remarked,—"*that negro interests me much*," and begged the liberty of examining his head minutely; and after he had done so, he said he had the best formation, intellectually, of any negro he ever saw, (and he is far superior to most blacks) but he was a wretched and dangerous man, capable of doing any wickedness, and one that would persevere in iniquity.

OUTRAGEOUS.—An Irishman, named B——, was taken before Alderman Walker, of the Northern Liberties, on Friday morning, and ordered to find bail in the sum of $1000, to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, and answer the charge of an outrageous and indecent assault upon a respectable married lady, in her own house, in Third street, N. L., on the evening previous. In the absence of the husband, who was attending an evening meeting, the fellow entered the front door, passed through two rooms, and down into the cellar kitchen, where the lady was engaged ironing. He asked if the gentleman of the house was in. She replied, no. And if any of the *men folks* were in. To this also, she unsuspectingly answered, "No, they have all gone out." He immediately caught her in his arms, when she screamed, and the dastard fled—not, however, until the lady had fully marked his appearance, and from her description, the husband arrested him.

The late heavy rains produced a tremendous freshet in the Neshamony, near Hulmeville, Bucks county, causing the waters to rise several feet higher, than has been known for forty years. The dam belonging to the Hon. Anthony Taylor was partly carried away, and the lower floor of Penn Cotton Works was 7 feet in water, occasioning great damage to the machinery, yarn, &c. in said room. The bridge over Neshamony at Hulmeville, was broken through in several places. The extensive grist and saw mills at Newport, owned by John Goslin & Co. have been materially injured and the loss sustained by those gentlemen is estimated at $5,000. Mather's store house below was struck by a large log, thereby causing a great breach, through which about 300 barrels of flaxseed escaped. The damage sustained up the country in loss of bridges, mill-dams, &c. is immense.

The Newburyport Herald says—"A Scotch gentleman, in looking over the memorandum book of the "wandering piper," the other day, copied the following permit, signed by one of the Aldermen of the city of London.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1832.

SIR—Having Faith that your receipts will be offerings to Charity;

Having Hope that our excellent Hospital will not be forgotten;

Holding Charity to be one of the noblest virtues;

I with Faith, Hope and Charity, freely grant you permission to exercise your good intention for the time desired.

(Signed). ABRM. GALES, Alderman, of Bury St. Edmunds.

To Capt. Stewart,
The Wandering Piper.

SOUTH COVE.—This Company, formed last winter, has a capital of $600,000, divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, for making improvements in and around South Cove. The part to be filled up is bounded westerly by Front street, easterly by Sea street, northerly by Essex street, and southerly by the channel, including an area of 3,300,000 square feet. The Worcester Rail Road Corporation, on the payment of $100,000, have agreed to bring their rail road across Washington street, to the land thus to be made; and it is probable that the Providence rail road will also terminate at the same point. The accomplishment of these projects will undoubtedly give a great addition to the wealth and business of that large portion of the city denominated South End.—*Boston Traveller.*

A few days since, a man rowed alongside a vessel at Burling Slip, New York, and going on board, helped himself to some liquor there. He was observed and pursued, and it became literally a boat race. When he had got as far as Williamsburg, he un-commissioned his hands, and took to his legs, but he was there pursued also, and taken to the Police Office, from which he slipped away. His wife calling on Friday morning to see him, the officer deemed it advisable to follow her home, where he found Mr. Taylor waiting his wife's return. He was then secured, and committed for trial at the sessions.

Joseph Gallis, an Italian barber, in Liberty street, New York, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was shaving a gentleman, which he had partially accomplished, when he deliberately retired behind him, and cut his own throat. The gentleman gave the alarm, and Dr. Rodgers and two other surgeons were soon on the spot, who dressed the wound, while he remained on the floor, sensible, but refusing to assign any reason for the act. While the surgeons were dressing the wound, he asked for a razor, to accomplish his purpose. He was finally sent to the Hospital.

George Catlin, Esq., the painter, who has just performed a tour through the vast and wild regions of Upper Missouri, has made some interesting communications to the New York Commercial Advertiser. The annexed extracts are passages of his latest from St. Louis.

"This is a vast country of green fields, where the men are all *red*—where *meat* is the staff of life—where no *laws* but those of *honor* are known—where the oak and the pine give way to the cottonwood and peccan; where the buffalo range, the elk, mountain sheep, and the fleet bounding antelope; where the magpie and chattering paroquettes, supply the place of the red-breast and blue bird—where wolves are white and bears grizzly—where pheasants are hens of the prairie, and frogs have horns—where the rivers are yellow, and white men are turned savages in heart. Through the whole of this strange land the dogs are all wolves—women all slaves—men all lords."

"In traversing these vast wilds, it gave me great satisfaction to find nearly all the savage tribes on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, to the Rocky Mountains, enjoying the comforts of life to a great degree, in a climate delightful and healthy, and a country abounding in most parts with game which supplies them with plenty of food; being supplied by the American Fur Company with arms, ammunition, and other accessories of life, for which they pay in furs and peltries, on the return from their long hunts. Since they have learned the use of fire arms, clothes, &c., it has become necessary to furnish them with these articles annually, to prevent them from going to the British Company, who stand ready to supply them and monopolize the fur trade in our own country, and cultivate an influence over them extremely dangerous to our frontiers."

FANTASTICALS.—The New Haven Herald mentions, that a mock military display took place in that town, on Saturday. A company paraded the streets, consisting of about sixty veterans, in equipments that defied antiquity and shamed all scare-crows. "All things unsaveable and unnameable formed their garniture, and the implements of war would have swept off all the artillery of Europe. Their standard was a bull rampant, on an ample field of coarse cotton, a veteran in reversed order on his back holding on by the tail, surmounted by the motto, 'The Bull work of our country.' The music was of the best calithumpian masters, executed with the science and skill of a Paginini. The very cats were dumfounded at it. It would be in vain to describe the various costumes of this uniform band; they exhausted human ingenuity."

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—We often read in the English papers of prominent members of parliament "taking the Chiltern hundreds," and the phrase is well adapted to puzzle Americans.

The Chiltern Hills are a chain of eminences, composed of chalk and loam mixed with flint, separating the counties of Bedford and Hartford, passing through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, in Hartfordshire, to Henley, in Oxfordshire. Anciently, they were covered with thickets of beach wood, but these have long since been cleared. Burnham, Desborough and Stoke are the three Chiltern Hundreds, which have a steward appointed by the chancellor of Exchequer, with a salary of 20s. and all fees. By accepting this nominal office, a member vacates his seat in Parliament.

If necessary, there can be half a dozen stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds appointed in a single day. Matthews, in one of his "at homes" has made a good hit out of the custom. In a dialogue at the hustings, a farmer objects to voting for one of the candidates to parliament, on the ground that he is corrupt; the canvasser indignantly repels the imputation. The sturdy yeoman inquires, "did'nt he take the Chiltern Hundreds last year?" "Yes, but what of that?"—"Why, dang my buttons, do you see, the member of Parliament that would take *hundreds* one year, would take thousands the next."—*Albany Daily Adv.*

The distinction of murder into *degrees* was introduced into Pennsylvania by the act of 1794; and has subsequently found favor in Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, &c.—where the principle of our law has been adopted. The honor of originating it is perhaps ascribeable to William Bradford—successively a federal judge and attorney-general of this state and of the United States—who wrote his 'Enquiry' in the year 1793. The penalty of death is affixed to murder only in the *first degree*—which consists in the *intention to kill*, manifested by circumstances or the use of a mortal weapon with malice prepense or aforethought; or in the attempt to perpetrate arson, or other heinous offences enumerated in the act. If the *intention* be not to terminate life, but merely to inflict some great corporal punishment, the offence is reduced to murder of the second degree—an offence which is punished in Pennsylvania by imprisonment.

On Saturday, the 22d ult. a young man named Adam Nichol, from Frederick, Maryland, fell from the bow of a flat boat, some distance above Zanesville, Ohio, and was drowned. He probably rose under the boat, as he was not seen after he first sunk. On Monday his body rose to the surface, and was discovered. He was buried on the same day. He was about 20 years of age, and had been in that state but a few months.

Two persons have been apprehended at Washington city, and committed on suspicion of having been concerned in the attempt to rob the mail between Washington and Baltimore, on the 8th ult. One of them made considerable resistance to the police officers who arrested them. When secured, they were found to have a good stock of arms, and implements for house breaking, keys, &c.

BEAR HUNT.—On the 22d ult. Ragged Mountain was surrounded by three hundred men, for the purpose of destroying the bears that have for some time past been making great ravages among the numerous flocks that feed thereon. While proceeding from the base to the summit seven bears were discovered and only one killed; the remaining six escaped for want of more men and better order. The bear that was taken was brought down to the Franklin House, in Andover, followed by 250 persons, a respectable number of whom organized by choosing John Searle, Esq. Chairman, and S. Butterfield, Secretary—when it was voted, That it is expedient to make another attempt, on the fourth day of July next, to destroy the remainder of those voracious animals that inhabit said mountain. That the citizens of the neighbouring towns be invited, to attend, equipped with guns, sounding horns, &c. to form a line around said mountain, and assist in the chase. That commanding officers of companies be requested to attend and take the command of so many of their soldiers as may attend.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

The editor of the Portland Advertiser has been informed, by a letter from Boston, that not even the President himself was inquired for so frequently as Major Downing. As the writer was driven hither and thither by the eddying tide, the sounds which frequently fell on his ear, were—where is Major Downing? which horse is Major Downing on? that's him on that gray horse, says one. No, that isn't him, says another, he's on that red horse. No it aint, says a third, he's in one of the carriages, a man told me so just now. So they mustered along with a full determination, by some means or other to get a peep at the Major as well as the President.

It is a fact well worth the attention of the housest opposers of a protection to American industry, that the principal articles of British manufacture which are admitted at a reduced duty under the altered tariff, have advanced in price in England, so as to cost the consumer here more than when they paid a higher rate. Stuff goods of every description, of which the consumption in this country is immense and increasing, have advanced full fifteen per cent, and coarse woollens generally from 10 to 12½ per cent.

This result is no novelty to the merchant, nor by any means unexpected by him; as an individual, the change in no manner affects his interest injuriously. The price at which he sells an article bears a regular proportion to its cost of importation. To the country at large, it makes an important difference.

A correspondent of Skinner's Sporting Magazine communicates the following instance of affection and instinct in animals. A bitch, the produce of a Canadian bitch, and a fine water spaniel, had a litter of puppies. At the same time, a sow had a litter of pigs. The puppies and the pigs held their mothers in common; sucking the one or the other, as it suited their convenience or inclination. The mothers grew fond of one another, and neither would suffer the other's produce to be injured by any other animals. At this time, a sow [one of these pigs] and a dog [one of the puppies] are remaining. The sow has a litter of pigs, and the owner remarked, a few days since, that to his surprise, he found the dog still evinced his affection for the sow by guarding her and her pigs every night, and will suffer no animal to approach them.

ALMANACK.				
1833. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 SATURDAY,	4 30	7 27	4 17	D. H. M.
7 SUNDAY,	4 30	7 26	4 51	
8 MONDAY,	4 30	7 21	5 36	
9 TUESDAY,	4 30	7 22	6 10	
10 WEDNESDAY,	4 30	7 20	7 9	Full 1 7 30
11 THURSDAY,	4 31	7 1	8 19	Last 9 11 6
12 FRIDAY,	4 31	7 19	9 31	New 17 1 9
13 SATURDAY,	4 31	7 19	10 45	First 23 4 33

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSES.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 3 P. M.
Southern	3 to 7 P. M.	Southern	5 A. M.
Western	4 & 6 P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 9 P. M.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Grand, Mr. ROBERT CORNELIUS, to Miss HARRIET COMLY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. GEORGE W. WERNTLING, to Miss SARAH WHITE, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Jas. Patterson, Mr. AARON W. MUSICK, to Miss REBECCA KEIM, all of the Northern Liberties.

In Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa. on Thursday, the 20th ult. by Albert Beardsley, Esq. Mr. NATHAN H. PHILIPS, of Rockingham, Vt., to Miss NANCY TOWNSEND, of Springville.

At Reading, Pa. on Sunday evening the 23d ult. by the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, Mr. DAVID WISE, to Miss MARY FIX.

At Reading, Pa. on Thursday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, Mr. LEWIS MILLER, to Miss SARAH BRINER.

On Sunday evening, 23d ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. WILLIAM BOGGS, to Miss MARGARET BOWERS, all of Kensington.

On the 19th ult. at Friends' Meeting, Concord, (O.) THOMAS MORRIS, formerly of Philadelphia, to MARY ANN, daughter of Israel Updegraff, all of Wheeling, Virginia.

At Reading, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, EDWARD P. PEARSON, Esq. of Lebanon, to Miss FREDERICA SMITH, daughter of the late Hon. Frederick Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At Reading, by the Rev. Wm. Pauli, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, of Reading, to Miss REBECCA SHALTER, of Alsace township.

At Reading, by the Rev. Wm. Pauli, Mr. SAMUEL MANNILLER, to Miss MARY HIMMELREICH.

At Reading, by the Rev. Isaac Roller, Mr. LUDWIG BECK, to Miss MARIA BARBARA WAGNER.

On Sunday, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Mr. ANDREW LEARY, to Miss MARY CONNELLS, both of Minersville.

On Monday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Rusling, Mr. GEORGE R. HENDERSON, to REBECCA E. PLUM, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Pharoah A. Ogden, THOMAS J. HARRIS, of Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Md. to Mrs. SARAH M'PHERSON, of Pottsville.

In Elmyra, N. Y. on Tuesday, 18th ult. by the Rev. J. D. Carder, of Ithica, Mr. P. R. K. BROTHERTON, merchant, of the above place, to Miss FRANCES B. only daughter of Matthew M'Reynolds, Esq.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, JAMES P. LYLE, to HELEN H. daughter of the late Philip Miller, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult. at the Eleutherian Mills, by the Rev. Mr. Pardee, Lieut. SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT, of the U. S. Navy, to SOPHIA MAGDALENA, daughter of E. J. Du Pont, Esq.

On Thursday, 27th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOHN FAGAN, to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG.

July 1st, by the Rev. C. F. Krauth, NATHAN L. HATFIELD, M. D. to Miss ELIZA SCHRACK, all of Philad'a.

On the 1st inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM VANCE, to Mrs. ADALINE SMITH, both of Kensington district of the Northern Liberties.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult. JOSEPH CLARK, aged 88 years.

On Wednesday night, MORTIMER, infant son of Jas. A. Gillmer, of Sunbury, and grandson of Cornelius Comegys, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, Miss MARY ANN BARRY, late of Liverpool, England.

On Tuesday morning, 25th ult. at 7 o'clock, Miss SARAH CRAMOND, youngest daughter of William Cramond, of this city.

On the 29th ult. Mr. HENRY LEADBEATER, aged 29 years.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. EDWARD SHELMERDINE, hatter, in the 56th year of his age.

In New York, on the morning of the 28th ult. Mr. JOHN RUTHVEN, in the 80th year of his age.

In Baltimore, on Friday, 28th ult. Miss BLYMA EYTINGE, daughter of Mr. S. Eytinge, in the 16th year of her age.

At Baton Rouge, on the 6th of June, of Cholera, in less than six hours after being attacked by it, ROBERT KANE MORRIS, son of Thomas Morris, of New York, and grandson of Robert Morris, Financier of the United States, during the Revolutionary War, and one of the signers of American Independence.

On Thursday afternoon, 27th ult. of a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of George Stuckert, in the 39th year of her age.

At Maysville, Ky. on the 1st ult. of the prevailing epidemic, CHARLES M. KEYSER, in the 21st year of his age, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 25th ult. ELIZA STOTESBURY, infant daughter of Thomas Ashmead.

On Monday, the 24th ult. at Hartsville, Bucks co. Col. JOSEPH CARR, of this city, in the 61st year of his age.

On Monday, the 24th ult. after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE WHITELOCK, of Baltimore, late of Wilmington, Delaware.

On Monday, 24th ult. of scarlet fever, JOEL ZANE REYNOLDS, aged 7 years.

On Monday morning, July 1st, of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM FRICK, brickmaker, aged 32 years.

On Saturday morning, the 29th ult. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ELIZA FENNIMORE, aged 38 years, wife of Joseph H. Fennimore.

On Monday, KENNEDY, son of Wm. Moore, in the 20th year of his age.

There were 92 deaths in this city during the week ending June 29th—31 adults, and 61 children, 36 of whom were under one year of age. Of consumption 5, diarrhoea 5, summer complaint 12. Four from the Almshouse, and six people of colour.

The number of interments in New Orleans, on the 14th ult., was *thirty-three:* of which 25 were in the Catholic, and eight in the Protestant burial grounds. On the 15th, in the Exchange, at noon, the thermometer stood at 89°, and at 2 P. M. at 88½°.

Just Published,
ATKINSON'S CASKET,
FOR JULY, 1833.
Embellished with an elegant colored plate of the latest Fashions; Academie Royal de Musique, Paris; Windsor Castle, Engd; Tobacco Plant; Music—The Fairy Queen.
CONTENTS.
Fashions; Female Education; The Excellence of Virtue; The Indian Bride; The Dying Hindoo; Mate; Physiognomy of the Horse; Academie Royal de Musique, engr.; Windsor Castle, Eng. engr.; Biographical Sketch of Geo. Hugh Morrer; Views of the West—Florida—Louisiana; Hunt by Fire; London Costumes; Tobacco Plant in Flower, engr.; Chemistry; Principle; Perilous Adventure; The Dog Dindin; A Dramatic Incident in Real Life; Music—The Fairy Queen; Wit and Sentiment; An Every Day Paradox; The Prophecy of Plenty.
POETRY.
Stanzas—To her who can understand them; Stanzas; To Persuade; The Casket's Greeting; Farewell; Lines for a Lady's Album; To the Memory of Louisa; The Poet's Dirge; The Last Field of Poland; Lines to Religion; The Chinese Son; My Birth-day; Happiness; Night—A Fragment; The Minstrel.
Published monthly; price $2.50 a year. Single No. 25 cents.
SAML. C. ATKINSON,
june 29—tf 12 Hudson's Alley, Philada.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2 50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is, perhaps, the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States. A few copies of the Casket for 1828, 1830, 1831, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.
THE second number of this periodical, already possessing a popular and extensive circulation, is now ready for delivery. The embellishments in preparation are—
Plate 11. Quadrupeds—Two species of Elephants.
12. Entomology—Eleven species of Carabus (Insects).
13. Ornithology—Five species of the Fly Catcher; Superb Warbler; Pied Wagtail.
14. Conchology—Eleven species of Shells.
15. Ichthyology—Fossil Fish.
16. Ferns—Six species of Zoophytes.
17. Ichthyology—Six species of Sharks.
18. Botany—Two species.
19. Crustacea—Four species of Crabs.
20. Botany—Eleven figures in Botany, Mushrooms, &c. &c.
☞ TERMS.—All subscriptions received after the first day of August by the publisher or his agents, will be at the rate of six dollars per year; for single numbers 75 cents. Three numbers will be given for two dollars. Agents forwarding the names of five subscribers, and remitting the cash therefor, will be entitled to a copy of the work, or $5. Clubs, remitting $25, will be entitled to five copies for one year.
☞ This work will embrace nearly the whole circle of Natural History, in correct scientific style, with elegant illustrations valuable to scientific and artists, masters, students and the family circle.
No subscription will be received unless the price for one year is tendered in advance, or its payment guaranteed by an unquestioned agent, in which case both agent and subscriber will be held responsible.
june 29—tf SAML. C. ATKINSON, 12 Hudson's Alley.

Remedy for the Piles.
THE medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a severe surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like medicines usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those affected with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy.
Price 50 cts. per box, with directions signed by the proprietor.
Prepared and sold at Birdsal & Co.'s druggist and chemical store, corner of Fifth and Main st. Cincinnati.
☞ For sale by WILLIAM BAKER, druggist, No. 16 N. 5th st. Philada. agent for the proprietor. july 6—3t*

The Dollar Magazine
WILL be published every month, or twelve numbers for a dollar. Each number contains one of Miss Martineau's admirable Tales; the price of which in book form, is 25 cents, and is here offered with other matter, at one third the money. The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, is published every month, at six dollars a year.
The agents of the Evening Post and Casket who will exert themselves to increase the sale of these works, will be gladly paid the usual commission by the publisher.
june 8—tf E. LITTELL & T. HOLDEN, 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

To Cash Purchasers.
SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.
THE subscriber having considerable business with the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptances. JOHN BUZBY.
march 23—1yd No. 122 Market st. north side, above 4th

FORTUNE'S BOWER,
93 CHESNUT STREET.
Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
Class number 14, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number lottery, ten drawn ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of 20,000 | 1 prize of 3,000
1 do. 10,000 | 100 do. 1,000
1 do. 5,000
Tickets $5 dollars, shares in proportion.

New York Consolidated Lottery,
Extra Class, No. 21, to be drawn in N. York on Wednesday, July 17, 1833, 66 No. 10 drawn ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of 25,000 | 1 do. 1,435
1 do. 5,000 | 5 do. 1,000
1 do. 4,000
Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery,
Class No. 14, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, July 20, 1833, 66 number lottery, 10 drawn ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of 20,000 | 1 prize of 1,500
1 do. 5,000 | 1 do. 1,200
1 do. 3,000
Tickets 4 dollars, shares in proportion.
Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 13th class.
31 .. 17 .. 7 .. 35 .. 16 .. 6 .. 4 .. 66 .. 21 .. 5.
All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to, if directed to
J. J. ROBINSON,
July 6— 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila.

Howard's
Improved System of Botanic Medicine.
"Gentle Health, her golden wings expands."
THE subscriber being appointed agent for "Dr. Horton Howard's Improved System of Botanic Medicine," containing a complete system of Midwifery, &c. with numerous plates, is now ready to supply his friends and customers.
THOMAS COOKE, Agent,
No. 74, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Also, for sale as above, a general assortment of Botanic Medicines, for the cure and relief of all the diseases to which the great human family is subject. july 6—3t

Galloons.
A FEW thousand pieces of Paris treble-chain silk galloons, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash, at the south east corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Also, super black and colored English silk galloons, Italian cord, super C. P. black ... ribbon, &c.
may 11—tf L. H. WIGGINS.

Theatre—Walnut Street.
THIS EVENING, July 6, will be presented, (first time in America,) the new drama of WOODSTOCK, or the Cavalier. To conclude with the laughable farce of MR. THOMPSON.

Arch Street Theatre.
J. R. Scott's First Appearance.
THIS EVENIEG, July 6, will be performed the long admired tragedy of PIZARRO. Rolla, Mr. J. R. Scott; Cora, Miss Riddle; Elvira, Mrs. Green. After which a new comic song, by Mr. Foster. To conclude with the farce of the YOUNG WIDOW. Splash, Mr. Thayer.
In rehearsal, two new melo dramas, just received from London, called "The Charcoal Burner," and "The Bravo."

Greenbank's Periodical Library
OF next week will continue Archer's Tour through Upper India, &c.
CONTENTS.—A Sikh town; social warfare; village tribunals; a narrow escape; agriculture; drunkenness; characteristics of the Sikhs; the Rajah of Puttialah; melancholy prospects; a feud; eastern mile-stones; Shah Shujah; his court; body guard; a yakeel; Ferozepoor; beautiful country; a drunken Rajah; the Pinjore valley; gardens; a cascade; a night festival; ... of home; Subathoo; beauties of the hills; hill-travelling; hill scenery; ... Rhododendron; mountain plants; storm in the mountains; magnificent spectacle; Rajah of Kotgurh; a rope bridge; Kooloo festivity; ascent of the mountains; a Bramin's gratitude; a Kooloo game; dangerous ceremony; ... village; ... [illegible] ... the hill people; the Rajahs; ... Himalaya forests; trees and shrubs; ... [illegible] ... a curious pair of [illegible].
Works that have already appeared and are now publishing in the Periodical Library—Life and Trials of Prentice[?]; Count B—'s History of Peter the Great; Hazlitt's Tour through France and Italy; Lady Barry[?] of Elba; Mrs. Wood's[?] ... of Spirit; Life, ... and Tales of Carl Theodor Korner; Major Archer's Tours in Upper India.
The above works, which in the London editions cost $50 ... are here furnished to our subscribers at the exceedingly reduced price of $1 60 only; being a saving to the subscriber of $48 40 cents. T. K. GREENBANK,
July 6—tf 9 Franklin Place, Phila.

Bordentown & New Egypt Stage.
THE subscribers have commenced running a regular stage from Bordentown to New Egypt, starting from Beaton's Hotel, New Egypt, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown; and from Bordentown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at the arrival of the boats from Philadelphia; passing through the villages of Crosswicks, Recklesstown and Jacobstown, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock; the stage will leave Bordentown for Crosswicks and Recklesstown, and return next morning in time for the morning boat to Philadelphia. For seats apply to Davison & Arnel's Hotel, Bordentown; Pearce's Hotel, Crosswicks; Pearce's Hotel, Recklesstown; A. E. Borden's Store, Jacobstown, and at Stockton's Hotel, New Egypt. Passengers will be conveyed through any of the above neighbourhoods at a moderate charge. The subscribers thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, solicit a continuance and increase of the same. Fare from Bordentown to New Egypt, 50 cents. Jacobstown, 37½ cents. Recklesstown and Crosswicks, 25 cents.
JAMES PEARCE,
July 6—4t* O. E. WARNER, Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Tuckerton, N.J.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and the public in general, that he has taken the above named house, and which is open for the reception of boarders. This house is commodious, pleasantly and conveniently situated for those crossing to the beaches. He flatters himself that those visiting this place will find it to their convenience and comfort to call at this establishment. He assures the public that the house shall be kept at least equal to any now or heretofore kept in this place. His bar shall be supplied with choice wines and other liquors, and the delicacies of the place procured for his table. JAMES D. KELLEY.
Tuckerton, New Jersey, July 4, 1833.
N. B. The regular line of mail stages, to and from Philadelphia to this and several other places, run almost daily to the above house, where boats are in readiness to convey passengers to the different beaches. july 6—3t

Agricultural and Manufacturing
WAREHOUSE.
TO the public in general, who are desirous of procuring implements for the above purposes, will favour the subscribers by calling at their establishment, where they will furnish them with articles of the most approved, and will continue to procure all valuable new improvements that may be offered, which will be sold on low and reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.
FOR SALE—a good assortment of Machine Cards, Shearing Machines, Turning Lathes, Thrashing Machines, Corn Shellers, Seed Drills, Ploughs, &c. MOORE & SLATER,
july 6— 57 N. Front street.

Notice.
To the Legatees of John Temple, late of the township of West Goshen, in the county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
THAT the shares and purports of said Estate, are now remaining in the hands of the subscriber, ready to be paid out to the persons who are legally entitled to receive the same, at any time after the first day of September next, they or either of them, producing the proper proofs that they or either of them are legally entitled to receive, and give the surety required by law.
The Legatees named in the Will of the said John Temple, deceased, are Hannah King and her heirs; Mary Valentine's children; Catharine Russell and her heirs; Elizabeth Temple; Sarah Tracy and her heirs; Phebe Glasgow and her heirs; Morgan Massey; Ellis Hoopes and her heirs; Mary Morgan, wife of Jacob Morgan, and her heirs; Ann Grubb and her heirs; Sarah Hoopes, wife of Paschall Hoopes, and her heirs; John Hoopes, son of Paschall Hoopes; Elizabeth Richards and her heirs; Eli Morgan, William Morgan and Joseph Morgan, sons of John Morgan.
The subscriber not having any acquaintance with, or knowledge of, many of the persons entitled to receive, it is necessary that they should prove themselves entitled to receive, and give the surety the law requires—which being complied with, they can receive their respective shares of the Estate from
JOSEPH M'CALL, Surviving Executor.
West Goshen, June 19, 1833. june 22—3t

PHILADELPHIA
SCRAP BOOK;
AND GALLERY OF COMICALITIES.

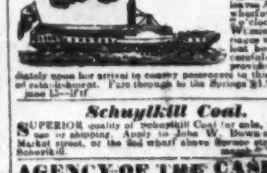
THE Scrap Book has now reached a permanent standing, and from the large and increasing list of subscribers which it can boast, has fully established its claims to public patronage and support.
It contains eight closely printed large octavo pages in each number, on fine white paper, with new and beautiful type; and is delivered to city subscribers every Saturday, and forwarded to distant patrons by the earliest mails.
The intention of the Scrap Book is to furnish its readers, at a cheap rate, a fund of rich and care-defying amusement; whilst at the same time it will endeavour, in a pleasing way, to instil into the mind of youth, and awaken in the bosom of age, those invaluable traits of morality, which alone can secure to man, happiness or comfort in this sublunary sphere: in short, as its name indicates, it is composed of all kinds of literary ingredients,
"From grave to gay, from lively to severe,"
And must prove palatable to all who relish a joke, smile at a pun, laugh at a good story, or feel serious over a well lacerated moral.
Many valuable correspondents have been secured, whose productions will from time to time enrich its columns; and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the publisher to render the Scrap Book worthy of the support of a liberal and enlightened public.
When bound, the Scrap Book will, at the end of the year, form a neat vol. of 416 pages.
TERMS.—To city subscribers the work will be delivered regularly every week at $1 per annum, payable six months in advance. Subscribers residing out of the city, will be required to pay one year's subscription in advance.
Agents who will procure and forward payment for five subscribers, shall receive the sixth copy gratis for one year, and a discount of 10 per cent. for a larger number.
All subscriptions and communications (post paid) addressed to the proprietor, No. 86 Vine street, between Second and Third, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to.
☞ Proprietors of newspapers at a distance, publishing this prospectus, and forwarding a number of their paper, will be entitled to an exchange. JOHN C. SAGER.
july 6—1t

Charles H. & John F. White's
Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms,
NOS. 107 and 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A very extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident from their long experience in the manufacturing of those articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed than any other establishment in the United States.
By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.
Any article in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country. may 11—1mo if

Ribbons.
C. M'KARAHER is constantly receiving new and fashionable goods in his line, in addition to his large assortment always on hand, which he offers wholesale and retail, at his Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. Oiled silk, travelling and India baskets, &c. june 29—

Removal.
GIBBONS & EVANS have removed their Cloth Store from No. 6 Decatur street, to No. 16 North Second Street—where they respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage from the public, and their former friends and customers.
june 22—6t

Wanted.
TWO or three boys as apprentices to the Foot and Shoemaking business—from the age of 16 to 17 years—boys of good character and industrious habits would be preferred. Apply to Samuel Wilson, in 13th, between Walnut and Locust streets.
june 29—3t

Brandywine, Chalybeate Springs,
via Wilmington.

The Steamboat Wilmington, capt. Henry Read, leaves Arch street wharf everyday at 9 o'clock, P.M. for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses and careful drivers are provided immediately upon her arrival to convey passengers to this celebrated establishment. Fare through to the Springs $1.25.
june 15—3t

Schuylkill Coal.
SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use or shipping. Apply to John W. Downing, No. 46 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Callowhill street on the Schuylkill.

AGENCY OF THE CASKET,
BOOK OF NATURE, AND
SATURDAY EVENING POST and BULLETIN, in the city of New York, No. ... Pearl street, corner of Beekman st.
jan 19— THOMAS H. JACKSON, Agent.

THE OLIO.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

An aged correspondent, who desires to contribute his mite towards the amusement of our readers, sends us a number of poetical effusions, with that object. Not to disoblige him we publish the following, verbatim, as received:—

ON FOUR LITTLE SISTERS

While betsy and nancy are pleasing their fancy,
Little Jane and Margaret seem not to regard it.
But which is the prettiest, of the twain,
Betsy and Nancy or Margaret and Jane?
But here is another, their sweet little brother,
It is little Hugh, that fine little boy,
Comes tripping among us with smiling and joy.

The following lines occurred on reading Milton on murderous Cain.

As soon as Cain had killed his brother,
He cursed his father and his mother,
He cursed the hour that gave him birth,
Then the heavens and the earth,
Earth and hell to common level,
Rounsed too and cursed the devil.
Perhaps old Nick had made him frisky,
By plying him with two much whiskey.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

QUESTION FOR SOLUTION.

Suppose we have two violin strings, the tension of which is equal; one is at rest, and the other vibrating to its utmost capacity. How much more power does the one in motion exert on the violin than the other.

EUCLID.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

A CHARADE.

I am a word of 10 letters; pray tell me my name. My 3d, 2d, and 1st is a carpenter's tool. My 7th, 5th and 6th is a kind of ardent spirits. My 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th, is that which belongs to birds. My 4th, 2d and 8th, is an article of dress. My 8th, 5th and 6th, is a kind of metal. My 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, is that which belongs to the human body. My 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th, is that which most of us like to hear a person do. My 6th, 9th and 8th, is that which is very oppressive, particularly in July and August. My 3d, 5th and 8th, is that which we all do. My 3d, 5th, 10th and 7th, is what most of us like to hear. My 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th 5th, 6th and 7th, is that which we cannot do without. And my whole is the name of an illustrious man. A solution is requested.

THE UNDECLARED.

I never said thy smile, dear girl,
Was more than million worlds to me;
Ne'er said thy beaming soul-lit glance
Could stir my pulse tumultuously;
I never said thy lute-like tones
Thrilled like "Pedrotti's" on my ear;
Or bade love's long seal'd fountains gush
With glooms of hope, or joy, or fear.

I never said, thy winning words
Of kindness, love, or sympathy,
Came to my deeply anguished heart,
Like dews to desert Araby;
I never said each wavy tress
That curled to kiss thy forehead fair,
Gave to my trembling breast a bliss,
As flashed love's summer lightnings there!

I told thee not how prized thy cheek,
Whose wealth of thought blushed dimpling through,
How loved thine eyes' dear answering glance,
That half unveiled thy soul to view;
I told thee not thy kindling kiss,
Could thrill my frame to ecstacy!
Dear girl, I never *told thee this,*
For I could never "LIE TO THEE."

NEW MODE OF EXTRACTING TEETH.—If your tooth is troublesome and defective, fill the cavity with a few grains of the finest glazed gunpowder—then cover it with a percussion cap made to fit—gnash your teeth furiously together, and it will explode, leaving not a wreck behind! If the operation is properly performed, it is easy and produces but trifling inconvenience; and what is remarkable, if the patient sneezes at the right time, the fragments will all fly out of the mouth.—*Lowell Journal.*

AN ACTUAL FACT.—A man down Jersey, talking of the number of wives to which he had been married, was asked by a person present, "How many wives have you had?" "Why, I believe four or five," said he, beginning to count them over. "There was Polly and Peggy, Sally and Dorothy," and here he made a kind of halt, during which intermission a neighbour present said, "there's another, Molly." The man of many wives clapped his forehead, and musing for sometime, said in a tone inimitable, "Well, I believe it is so—I think I have had one with such a name, but it seems all like a dream. (A pause.) Yes, you're right! I do remember now, she was a poor sickly thing, and didn't live more than a year or two; 'tis very strange that I should forget Molly; but it's quite nat'ral: so many things happen in one's life that it is plaguy hard to keep an account of 'em all, and I haint got no Bible at home to put down the marriages in, cause I sold it when my last wife died, with the rest of the household and kitchen furniture."

EXPOSURE.—Some dozen years since a gentleman in Essex county hearing a racket in his cellar, in the evening, went down, and detected a man in the act of searching his store of eatables, with the felonious intent of "hooking," wherewithal to feed his family. As the offender was wretchedly poor, the good man hunted his pork tub intending to make him a present of a meddling, and dismiss him. But the search was fruitless—there was not pork enough in the barrel to offend the sensibilities of a Hebrew. Disappointed in his first generous intentions he bethought him of giving the thief good advice, which having done, he wound up with "and remember John, if I catch you here again, I'll expose you!" "If you do Parson M." said the rogue, "I'll expose you!" "Expose me!"—"Yes, for having no pork in your barrel!"—*Lowell Journal.*

A TAILOR'S SAGACITY.—C. Bannister employed his tailor to make him a pair of small clothes, and sent him an old pair as a pattern. When the new ones came home, Charles complained that there was no *fob.* "I didn't think you wanted one," said Snip, "since I found the *duplicate* of your watch in your old pockets!"

LITTLE KNIGHT.—When this actor led his second lady to the altar, Tate Wilkinson said to her "I wish you joy on your wedding day, Madam, but I lament that you'll have but a *short night.*"

SHERIDAN.—This celebrated wit once said to Erskine, "Ah, Tom, had I stuck to the last I might have been what you are; but, curse it, Mrs. S. or myself, were always obliged to write for our daily *leg* or *shoulder* of mutton." "Ah!" said Erskine, "I always heard your literature was a *joint* concern."

KEAN AND OXBERRY.—Kean and Oxberry were, at one period, constant companions, and the following whimsical circumstance occurred, in consequence of their agreeing to take a morning ride, "to shake down the libations of the preceding night." They were on horseback, and, at Deptford, found that a company of comedians had issued their bill of fare. Kean thought they would fare better if they dined with him, and in consequence, Kean, Oxberry, and the *corps dramatique* dined together. During dinner, it was agreed by the metropolitans to journey as far as Gravesend; the horses were ordered, and Kean's horse turned round his head towards London, conceiving, perhaps, that his master had been long enough in the country. Kean mounted, without observing what had occurred, and the two friends galloped off in opposite directions, each priding himself on the superior speed of his horse. Kean declares he never discovered the mistake, until he arrived at his livery stables; and Oxberry found himself, next morning, at a small public house, five miles from Gravesend.

VULGAR ERRORS.

That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir at law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole of the property.

That a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway.

That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of these should frighten the horses.

During the reign of the feudal system amongst the Highlanders, the Laird of Grant had condemned one of his vassals to be hanged. When Donald came to the gallows, accompanied by Janet, his faithful wife, he seemed very reluctant to mount his ladder, and stood a long time below the fatal tree, shrugging his shoulders. "Hoot awa, Donald," said Janet, clapping her dear spouse's cheek, "gang up like a man, and please the laird." Donald could not resist such a powerful motive to obedience, but gallantly sprung to meet the reward of his loyalty.

FAVORS.—An obscure hotel at Paris, has inscribed in large letters over the door, "L'Hotel de l'univers, et des Etats Unis."

FASHIONABLE.—Friendship is a dangerous word for young ladies; it is love full-fledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly.

From the Portland Courier.

To Uncle Joshua Downing, Postmaster, up in Downingville, in the State of Maine. This to be sent by my old friend, the editor of the Portland Courier, with care and speed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10th, 1833.

DEAR UNCLE JOSHUA,—We are coming on full chisel.—I've been trying ever since we started to get a chance to write a little to you; but when we've been on the road I couldn't catch my breath hardly long enough to write my name, we kept flying so fast; and when we made any stop there was such a jam round us there wasn't elbow room enough for a muskeeter to turn round without knocking his wings off.

I'm almost afraid now we shall get to Downingville before this letter does, so that we shall be likely to catch you all in the suds before you think of it. But I understand there is a *fast mail* goes on that way, and I mean to send it by that, so I'm in hopes you'll get it time enough to have the children's faces washed and heads combed, and the gals get on their clean gowns. And if Sargeant Joel could have time enough to call out my old Downingville Company and get their uniforms brushed up a little, and come down the road as far as your new barn to meet us, there's nothing that would please the President better. As for victuals, most anything wont come amiss; we are as hungry as bears after travelling a hundred miles a day. A little fried pork and eggs, or a pot of baked beans and an Indian pudding would suit us much better than the soft stuff they give us here in these great cities.

The President wouldn't miss seeing you for any thing in the world, and he will go to Downingville if he has legs and arms enough left when he gets to Portland to carry him there. But for fear any thing should happen that he shouldn't be able to come, you had better meet us in Portland, say about the 23d, and then you can go up to Downingville with us, you know.

This travelling with the President is capital fun after all, if it wasn't so plaguy tiresome. We come into Baltimore on a Rail Road, and we flew over the ground like a harrycane. There isn't a horse in this country that could keep up with us, if he should go upon the clean clip. When we got to Baltimore the streets were filled with folks as thick as the spruce trees down in your swamp. There we found Black Hawk, a little, old, dried up Indian king.—And I thought the folks looked at him and the prophet about as much as they did at me and the President. I gave the President the wink that the Indian fellow was taking the shine off us a little, so we concluded we wouldn't have him in our company any more and shall go without him.

I can't stop to tell you in this letter how we got along to Philadelphia, though we had a pretty easy time some of the way in the steamboats. And I can't stop to tell you half the fine things I have seen here. They took us up into a great hall this morning as big as a meeting house, and then the folks began to pour in by thousands to shake hands with the President; federalists and all, it made no difference. There was such a stream of 'em coming in that the room was full in a few minutes, and it was so jammed up round the door that they couldn't get out again if they were to die. So they had to knock out some of the windows and get out t'other way.

The President shook hands with all his might an hour or two, till he got so tired he couldn't hardly stand it. I took hold and shook for him once in a while to help him along, but at last he got so tired he had to lay down on a soft bench covered with cloth and shake as well as he could and when he couldn't he'd nod to 'em as they come along. And at last he got so beat out, he couldn't only wrinkle his forehead and wink. Then they concluded that it was best to adjourn for to-day.

And I've made out to get away up into the garret in the tavern long enough to write this letter. We shall be off to-morrow or next day for New York, and if I can possibly get breathing time enough there, I shall write to you again.

Give my love to all the folks in Downingville, and believe me your loving neffu.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

A GOOD UN.—At one of the fashionable hotels in Boston, lately, a guest from the Granite State, who had sat down by a gentleman (for the nonce) named Smith, deliberately made application to Mr. Smith's bottle of wine. The waiter checked him by telling him it was private property. Shortly after a pie came into the same vicinity, when the guest very innocently asked, "Is that Mr. Smith's pie?"

OLDEN TIMES. In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a Treatise entitled the "Rock of Husbandry," from which the following is extracted:

"It is a wives occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes, to make malte, to washe, and wringe, to make heye, shere corne, (reap) and in tyme of nede to helpe her husband to fill the much hayne or dong cart, drive the ploughe, to load heye, corne and such other. And to go to ryde to the market and sel butter, chese, milk, eggs, checkyns, capons, beeves, pygges, gese, and all manner of cornes."

Ladies of eighteen hundred and thirty-three! what do you think of this? Was not the learned judge a hard-hearted old wretch, to burden the gentler sex with labors almost herculean? As old Time passes on, he brings his changes—many of them, we believe, have been highly favorable to the comfort, if not to the well-being of the ladies.—*Baltimore Visiter.*

A FEW THINGS I LIKE, AND A FEW I DON'T LIKE.—A poor family with a fat dog and poor pig I do not like to see.

I like to see more cows than horses on most farms.

I do not like to see children running to the store with a peck of corn, to purchase—snuff.

I like to see people, when going to church, drive their horses moderately, as becomes the day and occasion, and not Jehu-like, throwing mud several feet around, and alarming women and children, causing them to flee out of the highway for safety.

I do not like to see them select the best path for their horse and drive those on foot into the water and mud.

I like to see the congregation seated in church by the time bell ceases to toll.

I do not like to see people enter after that time. [*Reason.* It excites the attention of many, more than the services; and as their necks are not so flexible as an owl's, there is danger of injuring that important part.]

I like to see people as attentive throughout the sermon as they are while the text is being pronounced.

I do not like to see people, especially those who should *lead* the way to heaven, *sleep at meeting.*

CHRONOLOGICAL ANECDOTES.

[*Extracted from Anderson's History of the rise and progress of Commerce.*]

In the year 1208, London's first free charter for electing their own magistrates was obtained.

1212 London Bridge was built of stone—then a wonder never to be equalled.

1213 Straw was used for the King's bed.

1246 Most of the houses in London were covered with thatch.

1266 Cities and boroughs were first represented in Parliament.

1299 Spectacles and windmills were invented.

1300 The convenience of chimnies was not known; families sat round a stove in the middle of a smokey house—wine was then sold by apothecaries as a cordial—houses were all of wood, and it was reckoned a kind of luxury to ride in a two-wheel cart.

1302 The mariner's compass invented, by which a voyage would be made in three months, which before took up three years.

1340 The Parliament's grants to the king were then in kind, and 30,000 sacks of wool was this year's grant.

1344 Gold first coined in England.

1357 Coals first exported from Newcastle to London.

1405 Great Guns first used in England at the seige of Berwick.

1417 Paper, made of linen rags, invented.

1505 The first shilling coined in England.

1509 No salads in England—carrots, turnips, and cabbage were imported from the Netherlands.

1543 Pins first made in England, before which ladies used skewers.

1561 Queen Elizabeth wore the first pair of silk stockings in England.

1577 Watches first brought into England from Germany.

PROVERBS.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.
Bear your misfortunes with fortitude.
Cheerfulness is perfectly consistent with piety.
Defer not what thou intendest to give.
Entertain charity, and seek peace with all men.
Favorites are commonly unfortunate.
Idleness is the parent of want and shame.
Judge not of men or things at first sight.
Knowledge is the treasure of the mind.
Learning refines and elevates the mind.
Make no friendship with an envious man.
Never speak to deceive, nor listen to betray.
Of all studies, study your present condition.
Party faction is the bane of society.
Quick landlords make careful tenants.
Pass not the pillars of a fair name.
Scandal will rub out, like dirt, when it is dry.
That which opposes right must be wrong.
Underhand practices fail in the end.
Value a good conscience more than praise.
We lessen our wants by lessening our desires.

From the New York Traveller.

CROSS READINGS.

Mr. Osbaldeston lately killed at one shot—the three beautiful regiments of Cold-stream Guards—five churches, two hospitals, two colleges—with other items of even less importance.

Seven Pirates were hanged last week,—after the ceremony—they all sat down to supper.

At a late meeting at Troy the members of Temperance confined themselves exclusively to Irish whiskey, and Jamaica Rum of superior quality.

Six or seven married and rather elderly gentlemen —were then sold by auction for six cents a head—their ladies it appears had no further use for them.

The late king was so fond of his horse Hector—that he gave him his only daughter in marriage.

The day after Fontleroy was hanged in London—we met him in company with a lady in Paris,—apparently much refreshed after his journey.

A swindler was lately apprehended in Boston,—and in consequence of his integrity and virtue—sentenced to be whipped, through the market place—until perfectly restored to health and appetite.

Previous to Buonaparte's marching to Russia—he kept a little milliner's shop in Strand street,—where he was soon raised to the peerage for his industry in selling stewed tripes and cowheels on Sundays.

N. P. Willis has left France for Italy—with Trinity Church Yard and the corporation—besides other trifling items in his pocket book.

From the Portland Advertiser.

YANKEE MANAGEMENT.

Our Southern brethren are perplexed to know how it is, that they with rich land, a warm sun, and simple productions, giving an income of from four to twenty per cent. are becoming poor and embarrassed, while the Yankees are becoming rich, and are having money, if not in abundance, at least so much as is necessary. If they would come among us, and study our economy, the answer would soon strike them. One little instance is no bad example of that Yankee economy and skill that turns all things, even the worst, to advantage.

It may not be generally known that in many parts of our State, our schoolmasters are not only "boarded round," so as to save the drawing the pay of the schoolmaster's board from the school fund—that is, the schoolmaster is boarded a week here and three days there, according to the number of children—but that the schoolmaster is often "bid off" or "put up at auction," as are our paupers—and the *lowest* bidder in the district takes him, as the *highest* bidder takes an article at a regular auction.

The writer of this article, when preparing to be a college boy, being short of funds, and with no other means of getting money than by keeping school, hired out as a schoolmaster for ten dollars a month. This was all the school district could well afford to give, as their fund was small; and even with this small sum given, it was necessary to board the schoolmaster as cheap as possible. The school committee, therefore, called the district together, into a new, neat, convenient and comfortable schoolhouse, and in his presence, a scene of this sort took place.

Auctioneer.—"What will you take him for?"

1st Bidder.—"One dollar and twenty-five cents a week."

Auctioneer.—"One dollar twenty-five, one dollar twenty-five.

2d Bidder.—"One dollar twelve cents and a half."

3d Bidder.—"One dollar."

Auctioneer.—"One dollar, who'll take him for less than a dollar? One dollar, one dollar, any body less? Who speaks."

4th Bidder.—"Seventy-five cents."

5th Bidder.—"Seventy cents."

And thus the bids went on, the auctioneer exclaiming as usual in the mean time, till the schoolmaster was bid off at forty cents per week! Yes, the lowest bidder took him to board for forty cents per week. On going home with this bidder, a sociable, happy man, whose house had more comforts and luxuries than nine tenths of the houses of the rich planters in the interior of the Southern country, and whose table was as good as many sit down at, paying fourteen dollars a week for board, the writer held the following dialogue:

"How on earth can you afford to board me for forty cents a week?"

Ans.—"I make money by it, and have your company in the bargain."

"How so?"

Ans.—"Why, you will board with me fourteen weeks. The whole pay for board will be $5 60. My taxes are a little over six dollars. Now, I have bread enough, meat enough, poultry enough, cider enough, in short, enough and more than a enough of every thing necessary to eat and drink. I have enough of every thing but money. All I want of money is to pay my taxes. But, in order to raise these six dollars, if I do not get a town order for your board, I must make a journey to Portland, or to Bath, with three times the produce you will eat, and from all this I find it difficult to raise six dollars in cash. Therefore I make money in keeping you to eat this produce, and have your company, these long winter evenings, in the bargain. Thus you see, I am interested at boarding you at forty cents per week."

Now, we give this to all our Southern brethren, as a specimen of the manner in which we Yankees live, and thrive. Let them do likewise, and their country will be the richest and the happiest on the globe. Here we are shivering in summer, with corn but three inches high to the most, while they are enjoying the blessings of mid-summer, and have corn almost ready for the harvest.

From the Traveller and Times.

YOU MUST EXCUSE ME; IT'S MY WAY.

Dining at the York hotel, where a numerous party were assembled, S—R——, the comedian, and several of his brothers of the sock and buskin grouped themselves towards the end of the table.

This arrangement was quickly perceived by one of the amateur critics, would-be literaries, who are the pest of all public companies, indeed of all companies into which they can get admission. Fellows with no more brains than a squeezed turnip, and who gabble monstrously.

Now this fellow, who yielded neither in folly nor assurance to any of his taste, no sooner perceived the arrangement, than he determined [though utterly unknown] to make one of the party. In this he succeeded, was politely received, and all went on well till the fruit came on the table.

He then preluded a discourse, with which it was his evident intention to astonish, if not to enlighten his auditors, by one or two gross remarks upon actors in general. Against this violation of decorum S—R—— remonstrated, but in the mildest terms.—The remonstrance, however, seemed to take effect. He was quiet for a time, and Sam, who is known to be one of the best dinner companions in England, began as usual to play the first fiddle.

Indeed, considering the convivial talents of R—— we are not surprised he sat still for some hours, when the small beer began to phiz, out flew the cork, and an explosion took place. Leaning across the table, in tones by no means modulated, to the purpose of privacy, our would-be thus addressed R——.

"By God, Mr. R——, you are one of the most facetious, and agreeable, pleasant fellows, I ever met in my life. (R—— bowed; the rooms became silent.) How is it then that so clever a man can be such a damned stupid actor (attention became intent.)—Excuse me; it's my way. But you are without exception, I think, the worst actor I ever saw. You must excuse me; it's my way. There's your famous Jerry Sneak; 'tis no more like Jerry Sneak than I am. You see I tell you my mind freely. But you must excuse me; it's my way."

Thus he went on for a long time, interlarding his comments with "you must excuse me; it's my way," until those present began to suspect Sam intended to play Jerry in real life. It is true the critic was one of the six-foots; but Sam was thought to be a man who never respected the thews or sinews of an antagonist. At length, the discourse being ended, Sam called for his hat, and having filled it with the nut-shells he could obtain without leaving his seat, he addressed the self-created critic. "Pray, Sir, would you be pleased to let me have your nut-shells."——These were accorded, when Sam finding his hat heaped, placed it on the table. Then taking one of the shells between his finger and thumb, he discharged it at the tip of the critic's nose, where it took immediate effect. This was followed by eight or ten more, in such rapid succession, as to preclude for the moment, the possibility of a remonstrance.——Roused at length, by the shower, which Sam never allowed for an instant to cease, the fellow roared out, "s'death, Sir, you are pelting me with your nut-shells." "He! he! he! I know I am," says R——. "But you must excuse me; it is my way." The critic now rose from his chair, and got into the centre of the room, followed by R——, still keeping up a close and well directed fire, as our despatches have it. "What is the matter, man. He! he! he! you had your way just now, and a very disagreeable way it was. This is mine and a most disagreeable one. But you must excuse me; it is my way."

Thus he continued amidst the laughter of all present, stopping the fellow's mouth with a nut-shell every time he attempted to speak, till he fairly pelted him out of the room, at the door of which he emptied his hat upon the critic's head, exclaiming, "you must excuse me; it is my way."

Some years ago, when the famous Dr. Leib was figuring in political life, prejudices were strong, and party feeling ran high—application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to incorporate a "Life Insurance Company" for the term of fifty years. A zealous member rose and addressed Mr. Speaker with, "Sir, I don't like this bill, and I shan't vote for it. The petitioners have asked to be incorporated to insure lives for fifty years, and what will be the consequences of granting their prayer! Why, the first thing you'll know, Dr. Leib will get his life insured for the whole time, and we shall have him tormenting us for half a century to come.

Joe Munden was once at a dinner party placed behind a haunch of venison, and requested to carve it. "Really, gentlemen," said he, "I do declare I know very little about table anatomy; I dare say now there's some particular cut in the haunch—some favourite *bon morceau*—I dare say there is; but I assure you I am quite ignorant where to prick for it." A dozen knives instantly started from the cloth, and Munden was instructed where the rich meat lay. Joe uttered a whole string of thanks, worked out the prime slice, loaded it with rich sauce and jelly, and then with the plate in his hand, looked through his glasses round the table. Every mouth watered, every hand was ready, every tooth prepared. "Really, gentlemen," said the comedian, "I wish I could please you all; but, d—n it, if I give the tit-bit to one I shall offend the rest; so egad!" added he, pushing the dish from him, "I'll keep it myself, and let every gentleman help himself to what he likes best."

BUONAPARTE.—The following extract is from the British Captain Maitland's "Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte in 1815"—lately published.

"He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine ancle and very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore while on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light grey, teeth good; and when he smiled, the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark gloomy cast. His hair was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and, though a little thin on the top and front, had not a grey hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow colour, differing from almost every other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he lost much of his personal activity, and, if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was gone."

From the Medical Journal.

A CHEAP AND CONVENIENT BATH.

There is one mode of refreshing and hardening the body that is extremely cheap, extremely convenient, and yet seldom adopted. The warm and cold water bath is indispensable to health. No system can go on with its full natural vigor so long as the pores of the skin are encumbered and obstructed by the particles of perspirable matter, this, not being carried off by evaporations, accumulate on the surface. In some form or other, general ablution is required, and that often, by all animals, and by none more than by man. Independently of the benefits of cleanliness derived from such baths, there are other advantages resulting from them, which it is not our purpose here to discuss, and which, to medical men certainly, are already sufficiently familiar. But the cold and the warm bath are attended with some inconvenience, and with some expenditure of time, and, in this city, of money also. It is not an indifferent matter, therefore, that all should be reminded of the power of the air bath, in promoting both health and comfort, and rendering the water bath less frequently necessary. It costs nothing to expose one's self a few minutes, on rising in the morning, to the air of a dressing room; and, after a short time, it will always be regarded as luxury. In summer, the windows of the apartment may be open, and the external air admitted freely around the person. If to this delicious and invigorating bath, friction be added, we can scarcely name a more sure method of preventing disease, and imparting tone and vigor to the whole system.

Time even need not be given to this bath. The windows being thrown open, and the door of the dressing room shut, the operation of shaving (which, by the way, is performed at this time with more ease and less drawing blood, than at any other part of the day) and the ceremonies of ablution may all be performed in a state of nudity; so that the most thorough air-bath may be taken every day, without the least possible expense, even of a moment's time, without inconvenience, and with great advantage to the body and the mind.

Rural Economist.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE POTATOE.

The discovery of a new plant, introduced in England from Chili, resembling the potatoe, was announced some time since. We find in the late English papers the following particulars respecting this discovery:—

The *Oxalis Crenata* has lately been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated as decidedly preferable to the common potatoe. A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnæan Society. One of these was planted by Mrs. Hurst in the garden of Great Roper's Hall near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot in the end of April, and in the month of May the pot was placed in the flower-garden and broken, and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 6th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, and in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter and six deep. The aggregate weight was upwards of four pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and, when eaten, were found to resemble the potatoe, but were unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavour. Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potatoe (*Solanum Tuberosum*) was, for a hundred years confined to gardens, and that its roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the Oxalis, and perhaps in the flavour beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental in the garden. The time of flowering is August. The stems were numerous, large, and diffuse; the flowers, slightly notched; hence the epithet *crenata.* At present, the tubers somewhat resemble small kidney potatoes, inclining, however, to grow in an aggregate form.

TO PREVENT THE ANNOYANCE OF FLIES.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which an oiled sponge has been passed. Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success was the Tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to use this simple remedy, and every livery stable, and country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

Soap Ley has been accidentally discovered by a soap boiler to be excellent for garden walks or houseyards. He spread in a wet state the black sulphurous residuum of the ley tubs on the alleys of his garden—which would not raise any grass or weeds afterwards, nor permit any growth within some inches of the place. Delighted with the discovery, he had merely to put a covering of the sand over the refuse to obtain the finest walks possible—and having had occasion to repave his yard, he used the like soft refuse instead of mortar, which soon hardened and cemented the stones so well that the heaviest carriages occasioned no disadjustment.—*Rep. Ency. apud Silliman.*

PRESERVING BEES IN WINTER.—A gentleman of Montrose, Penn. who keeps a considerable quantity of bees, made an experiment the past winter in order to test the utility of the mode of preserving bees through the winter by burying the hive in the ground. He informs us, that he took seven hives of bees the last fall, and placing them on the ground, covered them first with straw, and then buried them in the earth to the depth of about two inches. About a week since he took them out, and found them to be in excellent condition. Some of the hives which buried were poorly provided with honey, and Mr. E. is of the opinion that they could not have been preserved through the winter in the ordinary way.—*Volunteer.*

Panorama of the City of Mexico,

AND THE SURROUNDING SCENERY.

PAINTED on 2,700 Square feet of Canvass, by ROBERT BURFORD, Esq. from Drawings made on the spot, at the request of the Mexican Government, by MR. W. BULLOCK, Jr.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON HALL,

South Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets. Open each day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. till sunset. Admittance, 25 cents. Pamphlets, (historical and descriptive) 12½ cents. Season tickets, (not transferable,) $1; to be obtained of the agent for the proprietors, at the place of exhibition.

MEXICO ILLUMINATED.

The citizens of Philadelphia and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the *Panorama of the superb city of Mexico,* [illegible] Hall, South Third street, will be open [illegible] evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Daily exhibition as usual from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. june 23—3aw

Sea Bathing.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, will be opened from the first day of July, for the reception of visiters. The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are equal to those of any other situation on the coast. [illegible] Champion, Arch street Ferry, or of Edwin M. Budd, Mount Holly. Price of board per week, $5. HUDSON BUZBY.

N. B. The house will be opened through the gunning season. A regular four horse stage will commence running from the time the house is opened, until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, immediately after the arrival of the 6 o'clock boat from Philadelphia, passing Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin. Arrive on the same evening at the sea shore, and returns on the days following, to meet the afternoon steam boats for Philadelphia. Passengers can get conveyance at any time by the line to Tuckerton. Stage Fare through 2 dollars. EDWIN M. BUDD. june 29—7t*

To Dyers & Manufacturers.

THE subscribers have erected a Mill for the purpose, and they now prepare and keep for sale, the following articles, all perfectly unadulterated, viz.

Powdered Black Pepper,	Powdered Gum Aloes,
do. Rice,	do. Rhubarb,
do. Cinnamon,	do. Gentian,
do. Alspice,	do. Opium,
do. Ginger,	do. Jalap,
do. Liquorice Ball,	do. Ipecacuanha,
do. Liquorice Root,	do. Squills,
do. Gum Arabic,	do. Dover's,
do. Gum Scammony,	do. Cantharides,
do. Gum Gamboge,	do. Snake Root, &c.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS, No. 65 north Front street, east side. june 29—

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam and Health Restorative. A safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head Ache, &c.; and that frequent and fatal malady among children termed *cholera infantum* or *summer complaint.* It is very pleasant to the taste and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates detailing cases of great importance.

In the dose of two, or three table spoonfuls to an adult, it will entirely suppress the spasms attending the *spasmodic* or *Asiatic cholera,* and thereby afford an opportunity for the exhibition of other remedies. It has been repeatedly tried in this disease and has never been known to fail in a single instance in producing immediate relief.

AGENTS.—Bard West & Co. No. 249 Market st. Philada.; Joshua C. Jenkins, 107 Market st. do.; Dr. L. S. Comstock & Co. No. 20 Fulton and [illegible] Division st. New York; Dr. M. L. Knapp, corner of Pratt st. and Market space, Baltimore; Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.; John W. Sheppard, Cincinnati, Ohio; and by most of the druggists in these cities.

Certificate from Dr. T. J. Kitts, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Philadelphia.—Having been permitted to examine the composition of which the Carminative Balsam consists, and having used it in my family in [illegible], I am certain that it will be found a "very happy combination, and useful medicine," for those complaints for which it professes to be a remedy. Philadelphia, July 28th, 1831. T. J. KITTS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. Sterling.—This may certify, that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have no hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with, for the relief of those diseases. WILLIAM STERLING, M. D. Bridgeton, July 18th, 1831.

From Dr. M. L. Knapp, late physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution. Baltimore, March 27th, 1832. Dear Sir,—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never have prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again; which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the *summer complaint* of children, it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims, as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours, I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it is a *valuable medicine,* and no family should be without it. M. L. KNAPP, M. D. june 29—

Adelphi Cotton Factory

WAREHOUSE.

NO. 242 Callowhill, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia, offer for sale all kinds of knitting cotton, bleached and unbleached, blue and white, with a variety of colored mixtures of yarn, suitable for the season. Coverlid yarn, carpet chain, suspender yarn and webbing, cotton cord, &c. and are adding to the extensive assortment daily. Orders left with Philip Garrett, No. 11 South Fourth street, or with Enoch Roberts, superintendent of the Adelphi Factory will be attended to. Wanted two or three stocking weavers. Enquire as above. june 15—

To the Ladies.—Bead Bags.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh and splendid assortment of Bead Bags and Purses of various patterns and colors, of the first quality, and with gold, gilt, silver and steel clasps, at his jewellery and watch store, No. 66 North Third street, four doors below City Hotel. GEO. W. TAYLOR. N. B. Just received a fresh supply of Bead Fringe. june 29—tf

A Brewer

WHO has been engaged in the Brewing business for the last 12 years, will be disengaged in August next, and would then accept of a situation as Brewer in any part of the United States; the best reference will be given as to competency, &c. A letter addressed to J. P. care of the Editor of the Post, will be attended to. june 29—3t*

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones. Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON, 21 South Second street, Philada.

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works: The Quaker; Bailey's Works; Friend, or Advocate of Truth; Cockburn's Review; Hick's Sermons; Wetherall's Sermons; [illegible] among the Indians; Stevens's Works; Moore's Works; Herald of Truth, and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS, at very low prices. For sale by

DAVID CLARK, No. 119 N. Fourth street.
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
S. C. ATKINSON, Sat. Evening Post—and
THOMAS H. JACKSON,

jan 26—tf 423 Pearl St. corner of Rose st. New York

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber is willing to dispose of the establishment, good will, &c. of the *Journal of Health,* a popular monthly periodical, with a large subscription list. The work is conducted by an association of respectable Physicians of Philadelphia, and will be sold on moderate terms, to a respectable publisher.

The Stereotype plates of the three first volumes of the Journal of Health, may also be had, if desired.

Apply (free of postage) to SAML. C. ATKINSON, Office Saturday Evening Post. may 4—tf

Removal.—Wm. H. Moore,

Coffin Maker, and general furnishing Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 106 to No. 181 ARCH, ABOVE FIFTH STREET, nearly opposite his old stand, where their orders will be thankfully received, and, as heretofore, punctually attended to.

He also attended to his care as a beautiful black hearse, with grain horses and careful driver.

W. H. M. tenders himself ever grateful for the patronage received, and is now better prepared to give general satisfaction than heretofore. april 20—6mo

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth.

People's Line.

THE beautiful pleasure Car Caledonia is now running (daily) every hour, [illegible] leaving John Harris's Pennsylvania Rail-Road Inn, Broad st. between Vine and Callowhill streets, on the west side. They stop regularly to take in or let out passengers at the Fair Mount Hotel, immediately back of the Fair Mount Water Works; Pratt's Garden and at the Fountain Green Hotel, near the Bridge. [illegible]

P. S. This car can be chartered by any company, or private party, which will be taken out and called for at any hour agreed upon. GEORGE BROOKS, Agent. june 1—3mo

A sure Cure for the Rheumatism.

THE VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC DROPS are offered to the public as a sure remedy for chronic and inflammatory rheumatism; and as no case is known where a perfect cure was not effected, we are justified in declaring it a valuable medicine for that painful disease, and for no others is it recommended. Testaments of its efficacy, with directions for using, will be found with each bottle.

Also, Dr. Jodkin's Specific Ointment, as celebrated for curing white swellings, glandular tumours, felons and catarrhs, sprains, bruises, tetters, chilblains, or parts affected by frost. Certificates of important cases accompany each bottle.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of 2d & Market sts.

Dr. Thos. White's Vegetable Toothache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a permanent and radical cure may be obtained of that dangerous pain, the toothache, with all its attendant evils: such as fracturing the jaw in extracting the teeth, which often proves more fatal than the toothache itself; and cold passing from the decayed teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects: such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are produced from foul or decayed teeth. [illegible]

CERTIFICATES.—Mr. Thomas White—I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been using your Toothache Drops in my practice for sometime past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing I have ever yet known for that purpose. [illegible]

I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of Toothache [illegible] WM. I. A. BIRKEY, Surgeon Dentist. Philadelphia, Sept. 1829.

Baltimore, July 7, 1828.—Dr. Thomas White left with me some of his Vegetable Toothache Drops, [illegible] J. H. WINCHESTER, M.D.

Mount Pleasant, 3d mo. 1829.—Thomas White deposited some of his Toothache Drops with me, in order to try their validity thereof, [illegible] DR. W. JUDKINS.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, Philadelphia. W. Morris, 43 North Third st. do.; W. & L. Krumbhaar, 217 Market st. do.; Joshua C. Jenkins, Market st. do. [illegible] Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Malignant Cholera.

Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint, cured.

A SPECIFIC which has been proved to be a most certain remedy for the above mentioned diseases in grown persons and infants generally, giving relief in one or two hours, is sold wholesale and retail by *William Baker, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.* Retail price 25 cents per bottle, [illegible] june 1—3mo*

Hay's Liniment.

THE PILES.—The price, $1, is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents—and, not one has been unsuccessful.

It is a certain cure for the above distressing complaint, established at 39 Fulton street, and 86 Division street, New York, [illegible] COMSTOCK & Co. may 25—only 16 North Fifth st.

Bead Bags, Jewellery, Watches,

SILVER WARE, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a lot of splendid Bead Bags, in great variety of patterns and richest colours of very superior quality. Also on hand, a select assortment of gold and silver patent lever, lepine and plain watches, timepieces, fine jewellery of every description, fancy buckles, plated cake baskets and Britannia ware of the manufacture of James Dixon & Son. Also, silver table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, spectacles, thimbles, &c. E. P. LESCURE, No. 76 N. 3d street, opposite Philadelphia Hotel.

N. B. Mordon's ever pointed pens, Healy's 3 slit, and other approved. june 15—6mo

Philadelphian* Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES informs Booksellers, Publishers, and all persons in any manner interested in having printing done, that he has an extensive

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

At 9 LIBRARY STREET, next Bank United States, supplied with a complete assortment of PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL TYPE, by which he is enabled to execute in the best manner, Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues of Sales, Bank Checks, Cards, Price Currents, Labels, Military Notices, Election Tickets, Law and Commercial Blanks, Bills of Lading, Policies of Insurance, Bill Books, Visiting Cards, Hand, Hat, Shoe, Window, Shop, Posting, Show and Horse Bills.

Hat Tips, Visiting and Business Cards, Watch Papers, &c. printed in Gold, Silver, Bronze, or Fancy Colours, at short notice, at this establishment.

* THE PHILADELPHIAN, A Religious, Literary, and Miscellaneous Paper, edited by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D.D. Terms, two dollars per annum.

This paper has regularly published the Catholic Controversy between Rev. John Hughes and Rev. John Breckenridge, back papers from the commencement can be furnished.

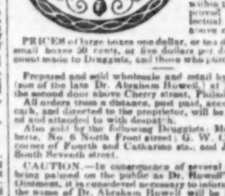
The pamphlet edition for sale as above, at 50 cents per number. The New York Controversy between Rev. Dr. Brownlee and others, for sale at 6 cents per number, the publication of which will be continued hereafter at this office. june 22—tf

Happiness of the Blessed.

KEY & BIDDLE, 23 Minor street, have just published The Happiness of the Blessed, considered as to the particulars of their state; their recognition of each other in that state: and its difference of degrees. To which are added Musings on the Church and her services. By Richard Mant, D. D. M. R. I. A. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

"The design of the Rev. author in this production is to adduce from scriptural authority, the most satisfactory evidence of the happiness and joy of those virtues required by God.—The author has touched upon topics connected with the subject, which must afford much consolation to the Christian, who from the very nature of his organization, is liable to doubts and fearful forebodings as to the state of his heart, and the ground of his faith."—*The Christian Magazine.*

"We take the earliest opportunity of introducing to our readers this excellent little book, to which the deeply interesting nature of the subject and the well earned reputation of the Right Rev. author will secure no inconsiderable portion of attention. The vast importance of the topics herein treated, and the valuable practical effects they may assist in producing, induce us to call thus early the public attention to a work, small indeed in size, but which is calculated not a little to inform all candid and serious inquirers into a subject hitherto involved in much obscurity, but not a little elucidated by the present author."—*Gentleman's Magazine.* june 22—tf



TETTER Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Grubs on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell,) at No. 63 North 8th, the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Eyre & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street; G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and J. Gardom, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine. june 29—3mo

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

WILLIAM BAILY has just received and offers for sale, in his New Store, No. 262 Market street, 31 door above Eighth street, south side, a rich and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and Lepine and Plain Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen. Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Lockets, Medallion Miniature Settings, Silver Table Spoons, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit persons of all ages; Musical Boxes; a variety of patterns, [illegible] all of which he will sell on very reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Watches of every description, as usual, carefully repaired and warranted. jan 5—6mo*

Patent Fly Net

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colors, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 28 N. 3d street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. april 17—6mo

Geo. W. Carpenter's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, [illegible]

This article possesses superior advantages over those preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it is also prepared with the greatest care, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; [illegible]

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. [illegible]

Prepared and sold by GEO. W. CARPENTER, At his General Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philada. a few doors below Eighth street. jan 22—tf

Passage from Londonderry.

ANY Persons who wish to engage passage for their friends in a New Line of first rate vessels, to sail on the fifteenth of every month in the season from Londonderry, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, may now do so by applying to JOSEPH COLLINS, S. E. Corner of 12th & Callowhill st. feb 27—6mo

A Card.

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, Attorney at Law, of Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, and other commercial places, that he will promptly attend to the collection of debts or other legal business within the State of Ohio, and particularly Cincinnati and vicinity. jan 19—1y

Dr. Mead's Pills

FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THE numerous imitations of this medicine, which have appeared under the name of Pills, Powders, and Tinctures, pretending to the virtues and efficacy of the above valuable remedy, is one of the strongest proofs of its efficacy and success. Those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint called *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or weak Stomach,* will please to observe that DR. MEAD'S PILLS is the original remedy, invented and published in this country by *Doctor George Smith,* an eminent physician of Scotland, who gave much of his time and attention to that disease, both in this country and Great Britain. None are genuine without the signature of Geo. Smith, on the directions which accompany each box.

The above Pills are sold by O. Hull, 129 Maiden-Lane, New York, who is wholesale agent for the Patentee.

By Lawrence, Keese & Co. 115 Maiden-Lane, New York.	Carpenter & Heatrick, Montgomery, Ala.
J. & A. & W. F. Post, 41 William street, New York.	Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass.
J. C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich street, New York.	J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I.
Isaac Thompson, Market st. Philadelphia.	Sargent & Stoddard, New London, Conn.
H. Price, Philadelphia.	R. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
C. & D. & S. Keener, and G. H. Keerls, Baltimore.	Edward Hall, Wethersfield.
S. Jewett, Washington City.	[illegible]
E. Stabler & Son, Alexandria, D. C.	J. V. P. Vandenhoof, Brooklyn, L. I.
J. McKildee, Richmond, Va.	[illegible] Albany, N. Y.
Wheaton & Sexton, Norfolk, Va.	James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
William Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C.	W. & B. F. Brown, Watertown, N. Y.
Adam Parsons, Savannah, Ga.	Lars & Woodward, Ithaca, N. Y.
H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri.	M. Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.
	C. Smith, Marengo, N. Y.
	G. E. Hayes & Co. Buffalo, N. York.

And by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. feb 9—6mo

Watches, &c.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 69 to No. 74 Market street, and has for sale a great variety of gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, silver table and tea spoons, castors, cake baskets, watch chains, seals, keys, and a variety of low priced jewellery, musical boxes, ever pointed pencils, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. JOHN C. FARR, 74 Market St. Philada. feb 9—6mo

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand.

Crown Straw Paper.	Super-royal Straw Paper.
Double C. do.	Imperial do.
Medium do.	Extra do.
Royal do.	Double md. do.

For sale by SAMUEL EUKSTEIN, april 21, '33—1y 300 & 302 N. 3d street

Straw Hat Manufactory,

And Fancy Millinery Store, No. 333 N. Second St.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs her customers, and the public in general, [illegible] from No. 20 to the new store No. 333 North Second street, 4 doors above Noble street, east side, where she offers for sale an elegant assortment of plain and fancy straw bonnets, of the latest patterns. [illegible]

Orders executed with the utmost despatch. [illegible] march 16—6mo

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, most respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally, in the line of his business, at No. 26 N. Thirteenth street, 2d door above Cherry st. and as it is very important, both in the appearance and durability of a rag carpet, that the chain or warp should be of the best quality. The subscriber therefore assures his patrons, that in this respect the greatest care to procure chain of the best materials shall be observed. SAMUEL BARRY.

N. B. The carpets will be wove full a yard wide. may 11—6mo

Dr. Paschall's Golden Drops.

THE various diseases in which this medicine has been successfully administered in the practice of the inventor Dr. John Paschall of Darby, for 40 years, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Hypochondria and Hysteric Affections, Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Cholera Morbus, &c.

Also, Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion, so celebrated in the removal of obstinate coughs and colds, and all affections of the breast and lungs.

The above medicines are now kept constantly on sale at the following places, where every information in relation to them will be furnished, viz.

Wm. Biddle, corner of Arch and Eleventh streets.
Charles Ellis, Chesnut street.
F. W. Samson, corner of Second and Almond streets.
Joseph Reakert, corner of 3d and Callowhill sts. ap 13—6mo

R. & W. Wilson,

North West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that no expense has been spared, and every improvement and facility made in the manufacture of

Silver Plate,

which will enable them to sell much lower than has ever been offered to the public, viz. Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls,—Church Services, Tankards, Plates, Cups, &c. &c. all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, or to match any patterns given, chased or plain.

The Silver is warranted to be of the finest quality, and the workmanship executed by the most experienced European and American workmen. Those interested are invited to call and view the work, which must show for itself.

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

A large assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c. &c. kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest manufacturing prices. may 11—3mo

The Pennsylvania Company

For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000

Directors.

Thomas Astley,	John B. Newman,
Hyman Gratz,	John Bohlen,
William Parker,	Charles Roberts,
William Kirkham,	Horace Binney,
John Moss,	John Sergeant,
Benjamin Marden,	Elihu Chauncey,
	Thomas Cadwalader.

President—*Thomas Astley.*——Actuary—*Jos. Roberts, Jr.*

THIS COMPANY effect Insurance on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured,—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms enquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. may 11—1y

Columbian Circulating Library.

NO. 154 North Eighth street, (west side) between Race and Vine streets.

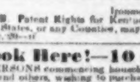
N. B. All new works furnished as soon as published.

Music, School Books, Stationery, &c. constantly for sale. A. E. RICHARDSON. March, 16, 6m.

La Mott's Cough Drops,

A MOST invaluable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c. For sale by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of 2nd and Market streets, Philada.; W. Morris, 43 North Third st. do.; W. & L. Krumbhaar, 217 Market st. do.; Joshua C. Jenkins, Market st. do. and by them warranted genuine. Price, 50 cents per bottle. june 1—6mo*

Removal.



M. S. FOSTER, Dentist & Manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 98 to No. 154 Arch street, third door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. june 8—3mo*

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given. THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms. aug. 29—tf

Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

PERSONS commencing housekeeping, country merchants, and others, wishing to purchase Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. can save ten per cent in their purchases, by applying to C. K. SERVOSS, Cheap Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store, 60, North Second St. four doors above Arch, Philada. jan 26—tf

Dyspepsia Cured.

C. JOY, at his office, No. 391 North 5th street, Philadelphia, the 5th door below Race, on the east side, keeps constantly a supply of his Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir for the cure of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. No medicine has ever been prepared which can come in competition with it; so sure is he of its success, that he obligates himself to return the price of the medicine, which is two dollars, to every person, who on taking it two or three times, according to the directions, and becoming convinced that it will not afford the desired relief, shall make the request within one week from the time of purchase. june 8—3mo

Surgeons' Instruments,

MANUFACTURED in a superior manner, and on moderate terms, by HUGH MADDELL, march 16—1y 117 North Third st.

J. & A. Crout,

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, No. 109 Green Street, between 4th and 5th streets, Northern Liberties.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their establishment to the above place, where they intend keeping on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware of superior quality, which shall be made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, ready made Coffins, or made to order, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer-out, ice boxes, &c.

Also, a Hearse and Carriages to hire, at the shortest notice, &c. april 6—6m

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the parlour, library and chamber, among which are the *London Recumbent Chairs* on castors with *springs* in the seat and back; a superior article for the invalid or those who study ease and comfort. *Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools,* covered with *damask, plush, hair cloth, &c.* Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of *splendid curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c.* which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest *English* and *French* designs. *Kiln dry'd feathers,* warranted pure and sweet. *Hair mattresses and cushions* constantly on hand, or made to order; and upholstery work of every description attended to by J. HANCOCK & CO. Upholsterers, feb 23—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness or principle; 3d, accomplished with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most competent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. taught Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with complete success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or large hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies' letter hand. By this system, laboring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and write with double the rapidity and ease of any other style.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. M'GONEGAL, S. W. corner of 4th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square. An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* feb 9—tf

Pharmacopœia, or Renovating Elixir.

WARRANTED free from all mineral or mineral agents, for the cure of The Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Gout, Cholic, Gravel, Heartburn, Headache, Vomiting, and all other disorders caused by impaired functions of the *stomach, liver and bowels;* [illegible]

Directions accompany the medicine. Price 1 dollar per bottle. The only place where it can be purchased genuine, wholesale and retail, is at the Drug Store of JAS. BOND, june 1—3mo S. E. corner of Locust and 10th sts. Phila.

Dr. Stouse's Celebrated Infant Drops.

From the Baltimore Republican.

MR. HARKER—I have observed in your paper an advertisement of Dr. Stouse's Infant Drops.—I am pleased to see that preparation introduced here, and I feel it a duty to communicate to the public my knowledge of it, for the benefit of mothers who may have children suffering with pain, bowel complaints, &c. [illegible]

The above valuable preparation is prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold wholesale and retail by HARLAN & SIDDALL, (Price 25 cents a bottle.) No. 16 South Fifth street. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell. may 11—tf

India Rubber Shoes,

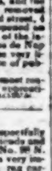
With Leather Soles cemented on the Outside.

THE subscriber, having obtained Letters Patent from the United States for cementing Leather Soles on the outside of Boots and Shoes of every description, [illegible] The advantages which these shoes possess over all others is so obvious, that he considers any comment from him unnecessary. Country merchants and citizens generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them. S. D. BREED, april 13—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer,

NO. 165 N. SECOND STREET.



HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, respectfully offers them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. [illegible] and approved of by all, he warrants them to be superior for working fine and durability to the reed or slays made upon the old plan.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. april 27—1y

Striking Profile LIKENESSES

In Bronze, at $1 each.

Also, single Portraits and Fancy Groups neatly executed in miniature and Life sizes, on moderate terms.

N. B.—The resemblance warranted perfect. J. WILSON, 51 Arcade, East Avenue, jan 19—6m up stairs

GIDEON COX,

Has for Sale at his Woodenware, Hardware and Variety Store, No. 335 and 337 *Market below Ninth St.—North Side.*

A large assortment of House-keeping articles, Cedar ware, &c. among which are the following, viz.:—Buckets, arms, Piggins, Washtubs, water tubs, [illegible] chair cushions, kitchen tables, step ladders and clothes horses, [illegible] brooms and baskets, wash boards, wash stands and benches, patent lemon squeezers, wheelbarrows, rolling pins, pie boards, barrel covers, knife boxes, cradles, wooden clocks, &c. Shad Roasters on an improved plan.

Also, from the Shaker Settlements

Dippers, different widths, all boxes and very fine; root and tar dippers, beeswax, linen gloves, blacking, soap, maple sugar, sieves, hair wire and bolting cloth, currant wine, cider vinegar, rose water double distilled, thread spools, carpet beaters, sugar hammers with knife at the end, rocking horses, together with a general assortment of cedar ware, warranted good and well seasoned (and of his own manufacturing,) will be sold as low as any in the city, such as bathing tubs, tubs for manufactures, butter tubs and buckets (brass, wooden, and iron bound) churns, umbrella tubs, wash tubs, &c.

Also, a great variety of French travelling baskets, market baskets, work and fancy baskets, both domestic and foreign.

In addition to his former establishment, he has for sale a general assortment of hardware, such as knives and forks, tea nagers, pots, kettles, furnaces, saucepans, footmen bakers, gridirons, lanterns, bells, (assorted) spittoons, &c. together with a general assortment of Tin Ware. Also, spark grates, a new article used to prevent sparks from flying.

Housekeepers and others are invited to call and see the very great assortment, as it is well worthy their attention, being a very convenient for supplying themselves with household articles, &c. feb 23—4mo

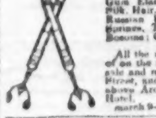
Notice to Manufacturers,

WEAVERS AND REED-MAKERS.

JAS. FIFE & SON, cane, steel and brass reed makers, College Avenue, below Market in Tenth street, carry on the above business in all its branches. They have also opened a large Cane Store, where city or country reed makers will always find cane prepared and out of the best quality under the superintendence of a competent judge on the spot where they grow, and imported by themselves. Cotton reeds of every kind suitable for city work, always on hand, and reeds of every description made to order. Country merchants purchasing reeds, will find it to their advantage to call as above, where are always kept a large stock of reeds of every description, suitable for country trade in general; the whole warranted an article not to be surpassed by any, either as to quality of workmanship or materials, or by any in the city, and on terms as low as can be found. ap 27—tf

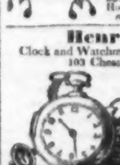
Coal Grates and Fenders

At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, eight doors above Race.



JAMES M. JACKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a general assortment of the above articles, of the latest and neatest terms, and of superior workmanship. Also coal hods, shovels, tongs, &c. Rotten stone, black lead, black varnish and castors, as cleaning stoves and grates, &c. as above. march 30—1y

A. L. Van Horn,



MANUFACTURER of Silk, Worsted, Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Silk, Hair, Velvet & Bombazine Stocks; Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffeners, Linen Collars and Bosoms; Gum Elastic Garters.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 South Fourth Street, and No. 38 North Third street, above Arch, opposite the Golden Swan Hotel. march 9—1y

Henry J. Pepper,

Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith.

103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the above named stand, where he has and intends to keep constantly on sale, a choice assortment of *mantel* & other clocks, *gold and silver patent lever* and *plain watches,* of the most approved makers; *silver plate,* jewelry, *spectacles, pencils,* and *jewellery,* of every description. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. *Clocks, watches,* and time pieces, carefully repaired, and *chronometers* accurately rated. He will warrant the performance of any clocks or watches sold or repaired at his establishment. *Old gold and silver taken in exchange.* March 30—6m